

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 25, 1910

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May 5, 1910.



TREATIES

BETWEEN THE

Empire of China and the
Foreign Powers
Fifth Edition

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THE WEEK'S MAIL.

The German mail of October 19
arrived here on Tuesday, the 22nd
instant, per N.-D. L. S. Kleist.

The U. S. mail of October 28, ex
P. M. S. Mongolia, arrived here on
Monday, the 21st instant, per N.Y.K.S.
Niigata Maru.

The mail from London (via Siberia
and Tairen) of November 5 arrived here
on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, per
S.M.R.S. Saikio Maru.

The mail from London (via Siberia
and Tairen) of November 9 arrived here
to-day, per S.M.R.S. Kobe Maru.

The French mail of October 23
arrived here to-day, per M. M. S.
Polynesian.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Hygro- meter.	Thermometer		
				in Shade.		
A.M.	Atmos- phere.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Initial
Nov 1	80.60	6.8	NW	54.0	41.0	55.4
" 2	80.70	5.9	NW by W	54.5	40.4	48.0
" 3	80.70	5.7	NW	53.4	40.4	48.0
" 4	80.8	5.1	NW	54.2	40.0	48.0
" 5	80.8	5.8	NW	55.5	40.6	48.0
" 6	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0
" 7	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0
" 8	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0
" 9	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0
" 10	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0
" 11	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0
" 12	80.8	5.8	NW	56.3	40.7	48.0

b. blue sky 1. lightning 8 snow
c. clouds m. misty (hazy) t. thunder
f. fog o. overcast (dull) s. calm.
h. hail r. rain
F. from 1 to 12, estimated.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SHANGHAI.

Thermometer in the open air in a shaded
situation in the Settlement.

1910.			
Fahr. Thermometer:		Rainfall	
Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Nov. 18	29.4	44.0	—
" 19	31.0	50.2	—
" 20	40.0	82.2	—
" 21	49.0	61.6	—
" 22	51.0	63.5	0.13
" 23	53.0	60.8	0.01
" 24	46.5	59.8	—

1909.			
Fahr. Thermometer:		Rainfall	
in.	Max.	in inches.	
Nov. 18	50.5	60.5	—
" 19	43.0	60.0	—
" 20	41.5	63.8	—
" 21	59.0	69.8	—
" 22	56.2	72.0	—
" 23	57.0	70.8	—
" 24	34.0	55.5	—

BIRTHS.

GOLDMAN.—On November 21,
1910, at 5 Quinsan Gardens,
Shanghai, the wife of D. Gold-
man, of a son.

PARSONS.—On November 19,
1910, at 11 Love Lane, Shang-
hai, the wife of E. E. Parsons, of
a daughter.

RAVEN.—On November 21, 1910,
at No. 20 Route Doumer,
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J.
Raven, a daughter.

KERMANI.—On November 21,
1910, at 60 Range Road, Shang-
hai, Mrs. R. S. Kermani of a
son.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER-ROBERTS.—On Novem-
ber 19, 1910, at Shanghai, before
Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G.,
and afterwards at St. Joseph's
Church, Shanghai, Robert James
Claude Carter, of London to
Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter
of William John Roberts, of
Shanghai.

TOVEY-COZENS—DENCH.—On
Wednesday, October 26, 1910, at
11 a.m., at the Parish Church,
Welton, Northamptonshire, by
the Rev. J. F. Sugden, Vicar of
Welton, Robert Tovey-Cozens to
Alice Elizabeth Dench, late of
Shanghai (by special license).

DEATHS.

BAESSLER.—On November 19,
1910, at the General Hospital,
Shanghai, Johannes Carl Ferdi-
nand Baessler, aged 55 years.

WORTH.—On November 14, 1910,
James Spencer, infant son of Dr.
and Mrs. George C. Worth, aged
6 months and 3 days.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down,
as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the sys-
tem. No matter what may be its causes (for they
are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the
same, the more prominent being sleeplessness,
sense of prostration or weariness, depression of
spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary
affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essen-
tial in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—

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to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience
proves that as night succeeds the day this may be
more certainly secured by a course of

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had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and
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vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste
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either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of
disease or derangement, whose main features are
those of debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this never-failing recu-
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oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
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to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

14-7-11

July 15, 1910.

The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, NOV. 25, 1919.

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN papers that arrived by the last mail contain details in regard to the Labour success at the elections in New South Wales last month, the broad results of which we received by telegraph. Since the foundation of the Commonwealth ten years ago the local Legislatures have lost much of the importance they possessed when they were representative of sovereign States. Still, as in most cases the franchise is similar to that upon which members of the Commonwealth Parliament are elected, a State election is of more than parochial interest in that it affords an opportunity of gauging the real strength of the political movement that in April last placed the destinies of Australia, for the time being, in the hands of a Labour Administration. Parties in New South Wales are divided into Liberals and Labourites. The former party, while endorsing the policy of more extended activity by the State than is deemed desirable or necessary at Home, believes that political salvation is to be found in individualism. The latter follows the lead of the Commonwealth Labour Party and sees in the "collective ownership of monopolies and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality" the short cut to national beatitude. More clearly to understand the position it is well to keep in mind that hitherto the Labourites in New South Wales have been either in the position of a compact third party holding the balance of power and making or marring Ministries, or in direct opposition, powerless by reason of their paucity of numbers. In the last Parliament in an Assembly of ninety members the Liberals had a majority of sixteen, the figures being Liberals sixty-eight, Labourites thirty-two.

As a result of the recent election the Labourites were returned with a strength of forty-six while the Liberal representation was reduced to forty-four. Moreover three Ministers were defeated. On the face of it, it would appear that the political faith of the people of New South Wales was swinging into

line with that of Australia as an entity. Such a judgement would be premature. There were several local reasons for the defeat of the Liberals, one of which, the necessity of suppressing with a strong hand the disorders arising out of a serious strike of coal-miners, even had a direct effect on the Commonwealth elections in April last. A factor that was undoubtedly largely operative in securing the success of the Labourites was the inexplicable, but invariable "swing of the political pendulum," as it has been happily described. In Anglo-Saxon communities the curious phenomenon is constantly witnessed of a Government, which has given general satisfaction, being turned out of office because it has, so to speak, reached the retiring age limit. Whether this be due to an undefined belief in the mind of the elector that prolonged power in the hands of one party is putting a premium upon its abuse, would be an interesting speculation in proper season. For the present purpose we may simply accept the fact. A close analysis of the votes recorded at the election under consideration shows that the total number cast for Liberals was 283,486 and for Labourites 283,210. Of the total enrolled 273,043 did not vote, and it is safe to assume that at least eighty per cent of this number are Liberal in politics, as the Labour organization in New South Wales is magnificent and it is a truism in Australia that Labour always succeeds in polling practically every available Labour vote.

For the reassurance of those who associate Labourites in Australia with men of the Keir Hardie type and who, therefore, would be inclined to fear that Imperial interests will be menaced by the Labour successes in Commonwealth and States, we may repeat that the Labour Parties in Australia are strongly Imperialistic. The night before New South Wales conferred her coquettish favour upon the State Labour Party, the Commonwealth Minister of Defence, Mr. Pearce (who is, of course, a Labourite) moved the second reading of the Naval Defence Bill in a speech that the most patriotic member of the Navy League might have been proud to support. Mr. Pearce explained that the Australian fleet was to be an auxiliary of the British Navy, and that the purpose for which it was created was to strengthen that Imperial Navy. In time of war its control would pass to the British Admiralty. Admiral Henderson, the officer lent by the Imperial Government to do for Australia in naval affairs what Lord

Kitchener had done for military organization and administration, had, he proceeded, been given an "absolutely free hand," and in connexion with the selection of naval bases, the Admiral was to use his own judgement "absolutely independent of any local or parochial considerations." Mr. Pearce concluded a speech that reached a higher pitch of Imperialism than had been attained by any of his predecessors by saying, "It is to be remembered that almost every one of the commodities produced in Australia depends largely for the maintenance of its price upon the supremacy of the British Navy." This might seem to be a descent from the sublime, but it has to be remembered that Imperialism is none the less genuine because it is practical, and as Mr. Pearce was addressing the whole electorate through the Senate, he was justified in importing commercial considerations. By its action in endorsing Lord Kitchener's recommendations in regard to military matters and the freedom of action it is giving to Admiral Henderson the Commonwealth Labour Party has shown that, however oppressive its domestic policy may prove to those who placed it in power, the major interests of Imperial concern could not have been entrusted to safer hands.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News" Service.

THE CHIHLI VICEROYALTY.
Peking, Nov. 18.

H.E. Chen Kuei-lung, Viceroy of Chihli, has tendered his resignation.—Our Own Correspondent.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Peking, Nov. 18.

The National Assembly has strongly advocated the abolition of the Bureau of Constitutional Affairs on the grounds that since the inauguration of the former the latter was not required.—Our Own Correspondent.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A DELICATE SITUATION.

New York, Nov. 18.

A certain authority at Washington admits that the Mexican affair was once in so delicate a situation

that the least circumstance would have been capable of precipitating a crisis.—*Special Service.*

THE ANTI-AMERICAN AGITATION.

London via Bombay, Nov. 19.

The towns in Texas near the Mexican border are agitated over rumours of an invasion by Mexican desperadoes, and have appealed to the Governor of the State for help.

The agitation in Mexico is lessening.—*Special Service.*

A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

New York, Nov. 21.

Señor Francisco Madero has secretly left El Paso, where he had found a haven and has been in exile, and will enter Mexico in order to head a revolution. The border is being watched to prevent his followers in Texas and New Mexico from joining him.—*Special Service.*

* * El Paso is a town in Texas. Señor Madero formerly aspired to the Presidency of Mexico.—Ed.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

SERIOUS POSITION.

London via Bombay, Nov. 23.

A serious revolution has occurred in Mexico, at the head of which is Señor Madero, who was a candidate for the Presidency. Several towns have been captured and seven of the Mexican States are affected.

A very strict censorship is being maintained.—*Reuter.*

* * The Republic of Mexico consists of twenty-seven states, three territories and the Federal District.—Ed.

THE REALITIES OF WAR

London via Bombay, Nov. 24.

Owing to a bridge being blown up by dynamite, causing the wrecking of a train, southern Mexico has been isolated from the capital.

The revolution is spreading.—*Reuter.*

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

New York, Nov. 24.

The revolutionaries are in possession of the three northern States of Mexico. Six pitched battles have been fought.

The President, Señor Porfirio Diaz, is still strong in the central and southern States.

All telegrams are censored.

All available United States troops are being hurried to the border to preserve neutrality.—*Special Service.*

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

New York, Nov. 24.

Señor Madero has proclaimed himself President of a Provisional Government. He has forbidden attacks upon Americans.

Fighting is proceeding in Chihuahua.—*Special Service.*

* * Chihuahua is one of the Mexican States. It adjoins Texas.—Ed.

A REBEL VICTORY.

London, Nov. 24.

Fighting has been proceeding at Torreon, Mexico. The rebels were victorious, killing many of the Government troops and capturing a hundred.

The death-roll was heavy.—*Exclusive Service.*

* * Torreon is a town in Durango, one of the central States of Mexico.—Ed.

THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

EXTENDING THE LEASE.

New York, Nov. 18.

President Taft has assured the Government of Panama that the United States have no intention of annexing Panama.—*Special Service.*

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A DEFENCE CONGRESS.

New York, Nov. 18.

Dispatches from San Francisco state that the Pacific Coast Congress has opened in that city for the purpose of recommending increased coast defences, in regard to both garrisons and the fleet.

The demands were based on the tremendous increase in the coast population as shown by the Federal census.—*Special Service.*

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. BEDFORD.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

London, Nov. 18.

Lieutenant Albert E. Dixie, the navigating lieutenant of H.M.S. Bedford, has been dismissed his ship and severely reprimanded for "suffering H.M.S. Bedford to be stranded by default." He was acquitted of negligence.—*Exclusive Service.*

AERONAUTICS.

ANOTHER FATALITY.

London, Nov. 18.

Telegrams from Denver, United States of America, state that Mr. Ralph Johnstone, the holder of the record for altitude, fell from a height of eight hundred feet and was killed.—*Exclusive Service.*

* * The death of Mr. Johnstone brings the recorded fatalities for a period of rather over two years to a total of twenty-eight. The list is as follows:—

Sept. 17, 1908.—Lieutenant Selfridge, United States Army, killed while flying with Mr. Orville Wright near Washington.

Sept. 7, 1909.—M. E. Lefebvre, Juvisy, France.

Sept. 7, 1909.—Signor E. Rossi, Rome.

Sept. 22, 1909.—Capt. Feiber, French Army, Boulogne.

Dec. 6, 1909.—Sen'r A. Fernandez, Nica.

Jan. 4, 1910.—M. Léon De'agrange, Bordeaux.

April 2, 1910.—M. H. Le Blon, San Sebastian.

May 13, 1910.—M. Chauvette Michelin, Lyons, France.

June 2, 1910.—M. Zosily, Buda-Pesth.

June 17, 1910.—Mr. Eugene Speyer, San Francisco.

June 18, 1910.—Herr Thaddeus Robl, Stettin, Germany.

July 4, 1910.—M. Charles Wachter, Rheims, France.

July 10, 1910.—M. Daniel Kinet, Ghent.

July 12, 1910.—The Hon. Charles Rolls, Bournemouth.

July 13, 1910.—Herr Oscar Erbsloeb, Leichlingen, Germany.

Aug. 3, 1910.—M. Nicholas Kinet, Liège, Belgium.

Aug. 3, 1910.—Dr. C. Walden, Long Island, near New York.

Aug. 20, 1910.—Lieutenant Pasqua, Italian Army, near Rome.

Aug. 27, 1910.—M. van Maasdyk, Arnheim, Holland.

Sept. 25, 1910.—M. Poillot, near Chartres, France.

Sept. 27, 1910.—M. Chavez, Domo-dossola, Italy.

Oct. 2, 1910.—Herr Heinrich Hass, near Metz.

Oct. 7, 1910.—Captain Masievitch, Russian Army, St. Petersburg.

Oct. 23, 1910.—Captain Madiot, French Army, near Douai.

Oct. 25, 1910.—Lieutenant Monte, German Army, Magdeburg.

Oct. 26.—M. F. Blanchard, near Paris.

Oct. 27.—Lieutenant G. Saglietti, Italian Army, Centoselle, near Rome.

Nov. 17.—Ralph Johnstone, near Denver.—Ed.

AMERICAN RELIC SEEKERS.

London, Nov. 19.

The death of Mr. Ralph Johnstone, who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Denver was horrible. He fell like lead and every bone in his body was broken. A crowd of souvenir-hunters rushed and fought for relics, one extracting a splinter that was piercing the body and dripping with blood. Others tore the gloves from the dead man's hands.—*Exclusive Service.*

* * It is hardly necessary to state that judgement should be withheld on this alleged ghoulish incident until further details are known.—Ed.

THE ALTITUDE RECORD.

London, Nov. 24.

Mr. Drexel, at Philadelphia, ascended in a monoplane to a height of 9,970 feet, which is a record.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE UNITED STATES
TARIFF.

PROSPECTS OF REVISION.

New York, Nov. 24.

In the coming Congress revision of the Tariff is certain.—*Special Service.*

A MUTINY AT RIO
JANEIRO.

THE CITY BOMBARDED.

London via Bombay, Nov. 24.

Private telegrams received at Barrow-in-Furness, London and places on the Continent, report that the new Brazilian men-of-war have mutinied and have bombarded Rio Janeiro.

The engineers from Barrow-in-Furness, who accompanied the new men-of-war to Brazil, are safe.—*Reuter.*

* * The battleship São Paulo, of 19,281 tons was launched at Barrow on April 19. The Minas Geraes, of similar tonnage, which was built at Elswick, had left for Brazil early in the year. Many smaller vessels for Brazil were recently launched from Messrs. Yarrow's yards at Scotstoun.—*Ed.*

PERSIA.

BRUSQUE DIPLOMACY.

London via Bombay, Nov. 18.

Advices from Teheran state that, in view of the report that a detachment of a hundred Russian troops has crossed the frontier at Julfa, the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs protested against the dispatch of a fresh force and the continued presence of Russian garrisons at Kazvin and Tabriz.

The Russian dragoman in the afternoon returned the Note and stated that the Russian Minister refused to accept any more protests regarding the presence of Russian troops in Persia.—*Reuter.*

* * Julfa is a town on the river Aras (Araxes) which marks the boundary between Persia and Russia for a considerable distance. Hazvin and Tabriz are towns on a main trade route between Russian territory and Teheran.—*Ed.*

COLD COMFORT.

London via Bombay, Nov. 20.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the British Minister, Sir

George Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., replying to Persia, declines to discuss the presence of foreign troops in Persia, and denies that the measures proposed will end in anarchy or infringe Persia's sovereign rights. He added that Great Britain can only agree to the Customs surcharge being devoted to the cost of policing the southern trade routes.—*Reuter.*

* * A telegram dated October 18 stated that Great Britain had presented a Note to Persia stating that unless order were restored in South Persia within three months, Great Britain would be obliged to take certain measures, which would consist of the organization of a local force commanded by Anglo-Indian officers, the cost and upkeep of which would be defrayed by a ten per cent surcharge on the Customs revenue collected in the Persian Gulf. If this should be insufficient, portion of the Fars Customs revenue would be added. The Persian Government replied pointing out the improvement in conditions owing to the new régime, suggesting a surcharge of ten per cent on the Customs revenue in connexion with the proposed loan from Great Britain and Russia, but declining to sanction the presence of British officers in the country.—*Ed.*

A CARAVAN ROBBED.

London via Bombay, Nov. 21.

Telegrams from Teheran state that it is reported that a large caravan from Bushire has been robbed by tribesmen near Shiraz, and one hundred bales of goods belonging to a British firm were captured.—*Reuter.*

THE PANAMA CANAL.

DATE OF COMPLETION.

London via Bombay Nov. 18.

Telegrams from New York state that 125 members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers have inspected the Panama Canal works, and say that the Canal will be finished in five years.—*Reuter.*

MACAO.

EXPULSION OF RELIGIOUS
ORDERS.*Hongkong, Nov. 20.*

Anticipating the promulgation of an Expulsion Order at Macao tomorrow, all the Jesuits there, who number twelve, came to Hongkong yesterday.

The Portuguese residents of Macao and Hongkong have telegraphed to Lisbon appealing for the exemption of Macao from the operation of the Expulsion Order on educational and humanitarian grounds.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE WELSH COLLIERY
DISPUTE.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

London via Bombay, Nov. 19.

The situation is still serious in South Wales. Intimidation is rampant in Mid Rhondda. The military authorities at Aberdare have withdrawn the bolts of the rifles of the Territorials.—*Reuter.*

* * Reuter's brevity leaves the reader of this message to decide 1) whether the Territorials have been mobilized or 2) whether their rifles are in an armoury where they might be raided; 3) whether the miners are Territorials and may make use of their weapons or 4) whether the Territorials are incensed against the miners.—*Ed.*

HOME POLITICS.

THE DISSOLUTION.

London via Bombay, Nov. 19.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Premier, said that he had hoped to the last that the Veto Conference would reach a settlement. It was, however, useless now to attempt to achieve a settlement by agreement.

The Government, Mr. Asquith continued, proposed to pass the essential part of the Finance Bill, (cheers), and afterwards to dissolve Parliament, on November 28.—*Reuter.*

THE LIBERAL BATTLE-CRY.

London, Nov. 22.

In the course of a speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, said: "The Budget has found the money for the Navy and the great social schemes, which will transform paupers into State pensioners—like the Dukes." Mr. Lloyd George denounced the proposals made by the House of Lords for their own reform and said that they were "like the smile of a frosty morning full of a biting and poisonous sting." The adoption of the referendum would mean that the nation would be fined two millions sterling every time a Radical measure was proposed, thus making a mockery of our free institutions. He concluded: "We are going to the country to end that for ever."—*Exclusive Service.*

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON
THE BUDGET.*London via Bombay, Nov. 22.*

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech contrasted the productiveness of the Budget with the deficits in protectionist countries, giving as an instance Germany, "which was compelled to raise the Emperor's salary, owing to the high cost of

living." Yet the House of Lords threw out the Budget as an "unclean thing," because it had dared to touch the land.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the coming election would make it impossible for the hereditary House ever to reject another Budget.—*Reuter*.

THE BUDGET.

London, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons the Budget, covering the Income Tax, the Tea Duty and the suspension of the Sinking Fund, passed its second reading without discussion or division.

London via Bombay, Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons the Budget has been read for a third time, without a division.—*Reuter*.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The Suffragettes are dissatisfied with the promise made by Mr. Asquith, that eventual facilities will be given to a Suffrage Bill. They smashed the windows of the Premier's taxi-cab; the police rushed up and a desperate battle ensued, the women knocking off the policemen's helmets and kicking them. They also assaulted Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and smashed the windows of the residences of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, Mr. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board.—*Exclusive Service*.

Nov. 24.

The Suffragettes in the early morning renewed the attack upon the official residences in Downing Street, during a fog. They smashed nearly every window with various missiles.—*Exclusive Service*.

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

London, Nov. 24.

The "Constitutional Free Traders" have issued a manifesto in which they urge Moderates, whatever their tariff views may be, to support Unionist candidates.—*Exclusive Service*.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

A NEW BATTLESHIP.

London via Bombay, Nov. 19.

Japan has given a contract to Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim, Ltd., for a Dreadnought cruiser of over 27,000 tons, to cost £2,500,000. It is stipulated that every part, including the armament and armour, should be built in England.

It is understood that Japan desires to mark her appreciation of British workmanship and to signalize the sincerity of the Alliance.—*Reuter*.

THE BORKUM INCIDENT.

A MANLY ADMISSION.

London, Nov. 21.

The trial of Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, who were arrested by the German authorities at Borkum, in the North Sea, has been fixed to take place at Leipzig in the middle of December.

It is unlikely to last long, both the accused having acknowledged that they went to Germany to collect information, which they intended to hand to the Government. This frank admission, while prejudicing their case, has won sympathy as being worthy of officers, and they are both being treated with the utmost consideration.—*Exclusive Service*.

FOOTBALL IN AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 21.

The football match between the Universities of Yale and Harvard ended in a draw, neither side scoring.—*Special Service*.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

London via Bombay, Nov. 21.

The German Crown Prince and Princess have arrived at Colombo. The Governor, Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., boarded the N-D. L. S. Prinz Ludwig, in which the party journeyed, and welcomed Their Imperial Highnesses.

Three weeks will be spent in touring in Ceylon.—*Reuter*.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

A CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

London via Bombay, Nov. 21.

M. Svegintseff, a member of the Duma, is in London in connexion with a scheme for promoting an international company for the construction of a railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan. He says that the necessary financial backing in Russia will be forthcoming and that the scheme is about to be considered in responsible quarters in London. The Board will be international, with a view to uniting divers interests and obviating friction.—*Reuter*.

Nov. 22.

M. Svegintseff, the Russian representative who is in London in connexion with the proposed railway through Persia to Baluchistan, considers that a capital of £21,000,000 would suffice, and states that the Russian share is ready. He declares that the scheme is benevolently regarded in official quarters and it now remains to ascertain the views on financial grounds of Great Britain.—*Reuter*.

OBITUARY.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

London via Bombay, Nov. 21.

It is reported that Count Leo Tolstoi died at six o'clock in the morning yesterday.—*Reuter*.

Nov. 23.

The remains of the late Count Leo Tolstoi were buried on a hill-top on his estate.

Crowds of peasants were present and chanted hymns, but there were no speeches.—*Reuter*.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A REVIVAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

Peking, Nov. 22.

There was a revival of anti-official agitation in the National Assembly this afternoon, because the Grand Council has referred the Assembly's Memorials in regard to the Salt and Education questions to the Ministries concerned.

One member said:—"The Grand Council overrides the suggestions and encroaches upon the privileges of the national body. Such officials caused the downfall of the Ming dynasty." Another demanded the immediate formation of a Cabinet, or an Edict restricting the powers of the Grand Council. Others declared that either the Grand Council or the Assembly must go.

Finally the Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to go into committee for the purpose of drawing up an unequivocal protest to the Throne.

THE PARLIAMENT QUESTION.

The agitation for an earlier summoning of Parliament is being revived.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

A PEACE EMISSARY?

London via Bombay, Nov. 23.

"The Times" understands that Japan is sending Mr. Yabe, Customs Commissioner, to England to

study the Customs policy of Great Britain, dissipate the objections to the new tariff rates and investigate the complaints of exporters.—*Reuter.*

Our Tokio correspondent in a letter dated October 20 and published on October 29, after stating that the Tariff had been explained in Europe by Mr. Nonaka, Chief of the Customs Section of the Ministry of Finance, added:—"The dispatch of Mr. Yabe, a Customs Inspector, to Europe is only to explain technical points, which are difficult to explain in writing, and was under contemplation when the Government compiled the current Budget."—*Ed.*

JAPANESE SERVICE.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Tokio, Nov. 18.

Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald will not visit Manchuria. They are at present delayed by stress of weather at Fusan, on their way to Tokio.

The rumour that Sir Claude Macdonald is to be transferred to Europe is not credited here.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By Arrangement

with the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd"

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, November 17.

The "Novoe Vremya" announces that a committee will be formed to undertake the building of railways which will connect Europe with Persia and India. German, French and English financiers and engineers will co-operate in the scheme.

The Austrian Reichsrat has been convened for the 24th instant.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have arrived at St. Petersburg. The Tsaritsa's health is decidedly better than before her visit to Germany.

A spring tide has caused great damage in Venice and Trieste.

November 18.

The German Emperor has arrived in Berlin. He will go within the next few days to Kiel, where he will receive the oaths of the naval recruits. He then intends to go hunting in Silesia, and will attend the opening of the new Technical High School at Breslau on the 29th instant.

Hearty ovations were offered to General Baron von der Goltz, when leaving Constantinople, and repeated calls were heard of "Come back."

A German military commission will go to Bolivia in December.

Three associations, the joint aim of which is the furthering of Anglo-German friendship, have amalgamated.

Count Tolstoi has not died; he is suffering from severe weakness of the heart; his condition is, however, not completely hopeless.

The Spanish-Moroccan agreement settling the Rif conditions has been published.

November 19.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, successor to the Austro-Hungarian Throne, will be the German Emperor's guest for a hunt in December next.

It is officially reported from St. Petersburg that Manchuria is threatened with cholera and consequently no Chinese labourers are admitted from there into the coast province.

The condition of Count Tolstoi gives cause for serious apprehension.

November 20.

The Hamburg-America Line, by the time that a number of new ships now on order are completed, will have increased its gross tonnage to 1,022,452 tons.

The British Government has addressed another note to Persia, which is generally considered as a friendly advance of England.

Count Tolstoi is dead. The Countess was at his bedside; but Count Tolstoi did not recognize his wife.

The Queen of Belgium is suffering from influenza.

The mail which left Shanghai, via Tairn and Siberia, on November 3 and 6 was delivered in Berlin on the 20th instant.

November 21.

It may be that the German Crown Princess will go after her visit to Ceylon for two months to Egypt and then to Cannes, to visit Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg, her mother.

The condition of the Queen of the Belgians is rather serious, although not hopeless.

Count Tolstoi died without submitting to the Church. Consequently no requiem was read for him. The body was brought to-day to his estate of Isnaya Polyana.

November 22.

The Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, has explained German foreign policy in the presence of Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the Bundesrat Committee for Foreign Affairs. Baron Podewils, the Bavarian Premier, was in the chair.

The German Reichstag will be opened on December 8, and take up at once the budget debate.

The German Emperor opened to-day the Naval School at Mürwick with a speech against enervating drinking habits. The duties of a naval officer, he said, required men with strong nerves.

A number of papers report that the German Crown Prince will, after his return from the Far East, represent the Emperor William at the Coronation in London in June next. The report is considered to be true, as monarchs themselves do not usually attend the Coronation of another monarch, as the latter must stand on this occasion alone in the foreground of public interest.

The Tsar has remarked on a report of the Cabinet, communicating to him the death of Count Tolstoi, that he much regretted the death of Russia's most prominent author. Official reference to the death of Count Tolstoi

was made at a full sitting of the Duma as well as at meetings of the various parties of the Duma, also by the Academy of Sciences, Grandduke Constantin, their president, being in the chair on this occasion. All these bodies will send representatives to the funeral of Count Tolstoi; a special train will take them to Isnaya Polyana.

M. Sazonoff has been confirmed in his appointment as Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The "Matin" announces that Austria-Hungary and Italy have closed a secret treaty according to which they have divided the Balkans into special spheres of interest. The report is denied in Rome and Vienna.

Rifaat Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to Paris. Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will himself assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

November 23.

The work of the Franco-German Committee, which was appointed to regulate the frontiers of Togo and Dahomey, has come to a satisfactory end.

No speeches were made at the burial of Count Tolstoi at Isnaya Polyana. There were manifestations by the students in the larger Russian cities, but they were suppressed at once by the police.

The Dutch Government has issued a loan of fifty million florins, bearing two and a half per cent interest, to cover the deficits of the years 1895 to 1909.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Peking, November 21.

Several changes in high offices are expected to take place within the next few days. It is assumed that successors will shortly be appointed to both Viceroy Chen Kuei-lung and Viceroy Chang Jen-chun. Chen Kuei-lung will probably be transferred from Tientsin to Peking, and will be succeeded in the Viceroyalty by Feng Shan, Tartar-General of Hupeh, who was until a few months ago in command of the first and sixth divisions in Peking; while Chang Jen-chun's successor is supposed to be Tieh Liang, the Tartar-General of Nanking and late President of the Ministry of War.

November 22.

The National Assembly passed in a stormy meeting a resolution to lay before the Prince Regent a memorial complaining about the incapacity and the disloyalty of the Grand Council. This was caused by some Imperial edicts, which have been issued with regard to questions of the Salt Gabelle in the Provinces of Kiangsi and Yunnan, and in a school affair of Kuangsi. The Assembly takes the view that both questions ought to have been referred back to it, while the Grand Council is of the opinion that the Assembly has nothing whatever to do with them; it was its duty to refer the decrees to the Ministry of the Interior and to the Salt Office. The opposition of the Grand Council and the Assembly, which seemed to be overcome a few days ago, is thereby again intensified. It

is expected that within the next few days an edict will be issued, to shed light on the present complicated situation.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE KORE HERALD."

San Francisco, November 12.

According to the telegram from San Antonio in Texas, canvassing is going on in Mexico with the idea of expelling Americans, and the movement is spreading very rapidly. In Parais Coavilla, the mob broke out in the night of the 11th and attacked a mine belonging to an American. They set fire to the buildings and destroyed the entrance of the colliery.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

New York, November 12.

In Texas, the Mexicans are in a dangerous plight and the Government of Texas is protecting them carefully. The Mexicans referred to are employees of American farmers.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

London, November 12.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill want an instantaneous appeal to the people, whereas the Premier, Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey are inclined in favour of January for an election. In any case the electoral campaign begins on Monday. Feverish party preparations are being made by the Unionists, who are despondent as to the outlook. The "*Daily Graphic*" says that the Unionist situation is most serious, protection being unpopular. A Unionist M.P., writing to the "*Morning Post*," states that the situation is such as to cause the gravest anxiety. The Liberals are in a very confident mood. England's prosperity, Roosevelt's defeat, and the spirit of revolt against tariff now attracting attention in America, Canada and Europe—all these things help the Liberal cause. The Unionists are raising the Home Rule scare, laying great stress upon Redmond's acceptance of Irish-Americans' gold for the purpose of dismembering the Empire.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

November 14.

The Government is expected to ask the King to create new Peers when the result of the General Election is beyond doubt. Mr. Asquith is supposed to have intimated this to His Majesty during his recent audience.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

November 15.

The revolutionists in Uruguay have made an unqualified surrender.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

Communications between the King and Mr. Asquith, the Premier, in connexion with the question of contingent guarantees, continue. His Majesty's Secretary twice visited the Premier to-day at his official residence in Downing Street. These negotiations prevented Mr. Asquith from appearing in his usual place in Parliament. The Premier is to see the King to-morrow. A Cabinet meeting has been called immediately afterwards. The Premier's absence from the Front Bench led to some abuse on the part of the Unionists. The papers sarcastically remark that they must see Mr. Redmond and abuse him for the decision to dissolve Parliament without

giving the Lords time to discuss the Veto Bill, for which time Lord Lansdowne asked to-day in the House of Lords. "*The Times*" is writing in the most violent terms on this point. This is awkward for the Liberals, who have declared that the Veto principle was rejected at the Conference. It seems evident that the Lords want to gain time by some futile discussion.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

New York, November 15.

In connexion with the recent elections, Mr. Roosevelt has received about 18,000 letters and about 10,000 telegrams. Within two or three days, he is to announce his opinion regarding the elections.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

London, November 14.

A whip has been issued by the Liberals specifying the business for to-morrow, but this was subsequently replaced by a notice simply asking members to be in their places. Mr. Winston Churchill has sent what is practically an election address to the Chairman of his Committee in Dundee. Speaking at a meeting concerning the Shop Hours Bill, which was the first business awaiting attention on the reassembly of Parliament, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Parliamentary Secretary of the Home Office, intimated that the Bill had been postponed. A deputation which waited upon Mr. Winston Churchill at the Home Office in connexion with the same measure was not received by the Home Secretary. These facts point to an immediate dissolution. Lord Knollys, Private Secretary to His Majesty, has had a two-hour interview with Mr. Asquith, the Premier. Some crisis certainly exists.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

The strike of porters and wagon drivers in New York has been settled, and work was resumed on the 14th.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

San Francisco, November 15.

A message from Rock Spring, Texas, states that 300 armed Mexicans are marching upon the place. Great excitement prevails in consequence. It is said that American working men there are arming and that the policemen are maintaining a strict watch upon them.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

New York, November 14.

At Leon, Nicaragua, the Liberal members are opposed to a prohibition order issued by the Government and organized a demonstration. The Government dispatched troops, who fired upon the crowds and injured many of the people.—"*Tokio Asahi*."

San Francisco, November 16.

The Municipal Council of San Francisco has passed a bill authorizing a loan of G. \$5,000,000 to cover the expense of the International Exhibition which is to be held there.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

London, November 16.

The disturbance of the Liberal party's plans is probably due to the King. His Majesty having refused to give any guarantee until the House of Lords has rejected the Veto Bill, as it is expected to do next week. The intense interest taken by His Majesty in the political situation is shown by his visit to London

to-day, although both Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House are undergoing repairs, His Majesty being thus compelled to return to Sandringham in the evening. He visited Buckingham Palace. The King occupied the room where the late King died. The Earl of Crewe had a long discussion with His Majesty. In some quarters it is feared that the King absolutely refuses to give guarantees. If such is the case, the Premier will be strictly bound by his April pledge to resign office. If the King declines to give guarantees it will mean, says the "*Daily News*," that the Crown will support the Lords against the Commons which will be the gravest event known in English history for centuries. "*The Times*" says that the Premier is incapable of waiting for guarantees and will appeal to the nation forthwith, for Mr. Asquith's colleagues are ready to ride roughshod over the Throne.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

November 17.

It is rumoured that the Peers intend to issue a Manifesto if the debate on the Veto Conference is curtailed. "*The Times*" says that election insurances booked at Lloyds are equivalent to betting at the rate of four to one in favour of a Liberal victory. Mr. Asquith, the Premier, is to open his campaign at a lunch which is to be given at the National Liberal Club on Saturday. Speaking at Nottingham, Mr. Balfour referred to Japan, saying that Japan was taking care not merely to safeguard her manufactures in Korea, but to be in a position to place British manufacturers at a disadvantage in a market which at one time was open to them. "Why should we blame her?" the Leader of the Opposition asked; "she has but followed the universal example." He asked if Great Britain was to overlook this universal example of the value of a Protectionist tariff with perfect equanimity.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

November 18.

It is stated in a Toronto telegram that the people of Canada earnestly hope that King George will be pleased to visit Canada when he proceeds to India.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

San Francisco, November 17.

According to a telegram from Mexico, the capital of Mexico, the Government has discovered a plot to raise internal trouble. Its ramifications extend over twelve provinces. Many documents have been seized in connexion with the plot. The leader of the plot is Señor Madero, who was a candidate for the presidency. The Government is taking necessary measures to defeat the plot.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

Washington, November 17.

Mr. O'Brien, United States Ambassador to Japan, who is now in America on furlough, speaking at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Detroit, Michigan State, refuted the views expressed by Captain H. Rogers as to an American-Japanese war. Mr. O'Brien laid special stress on the friendly relations existing between America and Japan and denied that any cause existed for a conflict

between the two nations. The Emperor of Japan, he said, cherished the most friendly feelings toward America, and Japanese subjects were in the same frame of mind as the Emperor. They regarded America as a western Japan. — "Osaka Mainichi."

[New York, November 17.]

It is reported that United States detectives seized some suspicious packages on the frontier of Mexico on November 16 and on examining them found they contained 440 rifles and 75,000 rounds of ammunition. Another reports states that about 2,000 Americans have assembled on the frontier of Texas with the object of driving back any Mexicans who may attempt invasion. — "Osaka Asahi."

"THE JAPAN MAIL."

London, November 15.

Lord Curzon exhorts the Unionists to make opposition to Home Rule and support of the Second Chamber the main planks in their election platform. "The Times" advises that Unionists should be prepared to settle the question of House of Lords Reform through compromise, whereas the Liberals are bent on virtual destruction. — "Tokio Asahi"

Washington, November 15.

Captain Henry H. Rogers, who has been attending the manoeuvres of the German and French armies, has returned to New York from Europe. He predicts that Japan will adopt such an attitude as to compel the United States to declare war against Japan before the Panama Canal can be opened for traffic. Mr. Rogers is a son of a director of the Standard Oil Company and is a Captain of the 22nd Regiment of the New York Garrison. He is not a military authority. At the present time, the idea of an American-Japanese War is only credited by people of comparatively little influence. — "Osaka Mainichi."

"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

London, November 12.

The Liverpool Autumn Cup (1 mile 6 furlongs), run yesterday, resulted as follows:—

Highness	1
Succour	2
Merry Task	3

Depositors have made a "run" on the Birkbeck Bank in London. An anonymous circular, the publishers of which the police are endeavouring to find out, caused the panic, but otherwise there was no occasion for it, the Bank being perfectly sound. During the height of the rush it became necessary for the Bank of England to render assistance. The panic, however, was soon allayed.

November 15.

Confidence has again been restored in the Birkbeck Bank.

Gray, the Australian billiard player, has made another huge score off the red, viz., 1,050.

November 17.

It is stated that Their Majesties the King and Queen will attend the Coronation Durbar, to be held at Delhi on

January 1, 1912. It is highly probable that the return visit to England will be made via the Far East and Canada.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

Chen Kuei-lung, Viceroy of Chihli, is stated to have telegraphed to Prince Ching mentioning his proposed retirement from the Government service.

Hai Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has reported an outbreak of serious disturbance owing to the expulsion of Chinese from the various provinces in Manchuria by the foreigners. He therefore requests that steps be taken to meet the difficult condition of affairs.

The Viceroy has also reported upon the financial difficulties existing in his provinces, urgently asking for permission to have an audience of the Throne in order to receive directions.

There is a report in the press to the effect that the murderer of Kin Gen-sang has recently been captured in the Sinyang district. The man is named Wang Erh and is at present in custody in the district gaol and will be sent here in the course of a few days. This report lacks confirmation at present.

It is reported from Peking that H.E. Sheng Kung-pao is ill, and has not seen any visitors for about five days.

Prince Tsai Hsun proposes to open a separate Debating Office in the Naval Bureau for the discussion and consideration of all details in connexion with naval reorganization.

H. E. Chang Kun, Kansuh Viceroy, will be recalled to Peking and will be succeeded by H. E. En Shou, Governor of Shensi; Fan Chen-hsiang, Provincial Treasurer of Nanking, will be promoted to the latter post.

The Ministry of War has decided to have military colleges opened in the various Prefectures and Magistracies of the provinces, and will accordingly notify this decision to the provincial officials in the near future.

A special telegram from Peking to the "Eastern Times" states that the Waiwpu has recently been ordered by the Prince Regent to come to terms immediately with the French authorities on affairs relating to railways and mining operations in Yunnan, and to report the result to the Throne. No further delay will be permissible.

It is reported that Chang Hsun and Chiang Kuei-ti, Commanders-in-Chief of Kansuh and Chihli respectively, will be ordered to interchange posts.

It is stated that H.E. Ying Chang, President of the Ministry of War, has issued telegraphic instructions to the various Commanders of Chinese troops in the Provinces to present themselves forthwith for a general examination in Peking.

Prince Kung, Senior Commander of Opium Suppression, desires to shorten the fixed period within which to stamp out the opium vice and will enjoin the Police Taotais of the provinces to carry out the order.

The National Assembly has proposed that eighteen members shall be appointed to investigate the question of the boundary between China and Russia, and the redemption of the Kaiping Colliery, with the object of arriving at a quick decision on these matters.

The Grand Council has decided that political offenders shall be pardoned and has also proposed that an Imperial Edict be issued in promulgation of this measure. One of the Princes, however, has made a statement to the effect that this would be premature at present and official publication of the decision is therefore withheld.

A certain foreign Minister in Peking is stated to have presented himself at the Waiwpu and after reference to the fact that China has borrowed an American loan of fifty million dollars (Gold) has represented that his Government should be given some share in the advantages thus obtained by the United States.

Prince Kung, Opium Commissioner, has requested permission of the Throne to go personally to the Opium Prohibition Conference at the Hague next year.

Lin Ping-chang, a member of the National Assembly, is stated to have sent a telegram to the Opium Prohibition Association, in England, requesting that the export of opium should be prevented without further hesitation or delay.

The Prince Regent proposes to recall H. E. Tsen Chuen-hua, ex-Viceroy of Canton, to the Government service, but there are strong objections on the part of Prince Ching.

It is reported that the Prince Regent is about to appoint H. E. Chao Erhsung, Viceroy of Szechuan, to be a Member of the Grand Council, as recommended by Prince Ching and Grand Counsellor Na Tung.

The members of the National Assembly have severely criticized the action of Chang Jen-chun, Nanking Viceroy, for his anti-reform spirit in respect to Constitutional Government.

It is stated that the Central Government has expressed the view that it is the special right of the Emperor to make provision for funds for the Army and Navy and that the matter cannot be interfered with by the National Assembly. An announcement to this effect will be made in the near future.

It is reported that the relations between Prince Pu Luo and the Grand Council have recently been anything but friendly, owing to the Prince having permitted inquiry to be made into the matter of the Kaiping mines and the Macao Boundary.

It is reported that the money market at Taianfu has recently given evidence of *débacle*. Many shops and Guild Banks have closed their doors, and it is stated that this alarm has been caused by the depression at Shanghai.

A Peking telegram reports that the proposal to open Parliament at an earlier date has been revived.

The National Assembly is said to contemplate a prolongation of its first session for one month.

Prince Tao and General Yin Chang, being informed that the standing armies

now in the three Eastern Provinces are insufficient for the purpose of adequately guarding all the important posts, have proposed to send General Kiang Kwei-di and his army there as a reinforcement to strengthen the position.

It is reported that the Government intends to choose the site occupied at present by the Grand Councillors, for the erection of the Senate Buildings.

The Throne has acceded to the request of the Ministry of Communications to send surveyors and engineers to Kuangsi Province to have the routes and towns, suitable for the construction of railways, carefully surveyed and mapped in order that the said Ministry may be able to decide which work should be expedited and which postponed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

H.M.S. Thistle arrived here on Tuesday.

The Japanese gunboat Sumida arrived here on Tuesday.

The Italian cruiser Calabria left Shanghai on Tuesday.

London's youngest newspaper, the "Evening Times," another Tariff Reform organ, began life on October 31.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the Viceroy of India, left London on November 3 to take up his appointment.

It is officially stated that rats escaping recently from vessels arriving in the Port of London have been found to be infected with plague.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keswick arrived in Shanghai from the north on Wednesday and will make a short stay here before returning to Hongkong.

Mr. Philipp Arnhold, of the firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. of London, who died on March 28 last, left property in England to the value of £23,982.

A TELEGRAM from Vladivostok states that on the night of the 15th instant a heavy snow-storm was experienced, drifting in places to a depth of over a foot.

We are informed by the General Managers of the Padang Rubber Co. that the October crop amounted to 604 lb., making the total harvested to date 2,300 lb.

Mrs. Mary Greenfield has presented to the British Museum an Egyptian papyrus of great interest and importance—a large and very fine copy of the Theban Book of the Dead.

The model of the Japanese post office at the White City is to go to the General Post Office museum, and the entire fishery exhibit has been presented to the official fishery museum at Hull.

Mr. Bertram Robert Smith, M.I.C.E., of Members-mansions, 36 Victoria-St., S. W., and of Shanghai and of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, who died recently left personal estate valued at £13,900.

The Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd. announces that the total output

of the Company's three mines for the week ending November 12, amounted to 25,078.70 tons and the sales during the same period, to 22,362.24 tons.

We are asked to remind members of the Shanghai branch of the Mothers' Union that there will be a meeting to-day in the Cathedral School at 4.30 o'clock. The Dean will give an address entitled "The good mother the stay of society."

The French River steamer Lifong, which arrived here from Hankow on the 22nd instant, brought down forty refugees from the famine-stricken province of Hunan. They have been given temporary quarters in the native city.

At the Italian Consular Court on Wednesday morning, before Mr. G. Ros, Vice-Consul, J. Gardossa, of No. 3 Dent Road, was fined ten lire for having allowed his dog to be at large, unmuzzled, on the public roads on the 11th instant.

SICAWKEI Observatory publishes an interesting pamphlet on the Storms in September 1910. The more important atmospheric disturbances of the month are dealt with and a variety of data is collected that forms a valuable record on the subject.

Raisuli, the famous Moroccan brigand, has fled from his post as Governor of the Alcazar district. He left the tribes, his supporters, destitute and practically starving. They have consequently revolted and have killed all their sheikhs.

In one of their latest Navy orders the Chinese Government gave instructions that the training vessel now being constructed at Barrow should be fitted with oil fuel burners, following the lead of other nations in introducing oil into their navies.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN AND POTTS inform us that they have been advised by telegram from their London Agents that The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. has declared a dividend of 2/-, or Gold \$0.50, per share, making G. \$1.00 per share so far this year.

At 3.50 a.m. last Friday a fire broke out on the premises of the "Eastern Times," No. 6a Shantung Road, in the bedroom of one of the employees. The Brigade was called out, but the blaze was quick extinguished by laying on one stream of water, and the damage was slight.

We are courteously informed that the Board of Directors of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of three per cent on the preference shares, payable on the 30th instant. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 30th instant.

MESSRS. KELLY AND WALSH publish a delightful little book of photographs, as a "Souvenir of Shanghai and up-country." In addition to a series giving the full length of the river frontage, there are illustrations of native life and some excellent reproductions of up-country scenes.

Thus the "Japan Gazette":—A centenarian of Kobe named Ota Kihei, aged 105, has been arrested by the

police on a charge of extorting the large sum of 20 sen by threats from a contractor. The nature of the threats alleged to have been made by this active centenarian is not disclosed.

INFORMATION was received at Shanghai on Tuesday that the Chinese authorities had effected the arrest, at Sungkiang, of two men, on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Mr. King-geng-san, at Shanghai, last month. An escort was sent up from Shanghai and the prisoners will be charged before the Mixed Court in due course.

At the Japanese Consular Court yesterday morning, before Mr. T. Takishima, Police magistrate, Y. Hirata was charged with having assaulted and attempted to stab Miss Mishihashi at a house in Minghong Road at 10.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant. The accused was remanded in the custody of the Japanese Consular Gaoi until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

At 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday a Municipal watering cart collided with an unoccupied ricscha, opposite the German Club, with the result that the ricscha was damaged to the extent of \$6. It is alleged that the ricscha coolie was asleep at the time the accident happened, but no information is to hand as to the mental condition of the driver of the cart.

We are informed by Messrs. Ilbert & Co., the local Secretaries of the Gula Kalompong Rubber Estates Limited that they have received the following telegram from the London Secretaries:—Best Sheet, delivered under forward contract; Crepe 2,450 lb. sold at Auction at 5/7 per lb., quotation for Shares 37/6,—price for Para 6/3—market strong.

A coolie who attempted to pick the pocket of a plain clothes policeman, who was standing at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads at 12.30 p.m. on the 19th instant, was sentenced at the Mixed Court yesterday to two months' imprisonment. After the man had been taken into custody he was found in possession of clothing of which he was unable to give any account.

At the German Consular Court on Tuesday morning, before Dr. Ney, Vice-Consul, C. Gunther was charged with having assaulted and beaten a Chinese complainant, at 9.30 a.m. on the 3rd instant. The charge sheet was endorsed that the German Consul had decided with regard to this case that the accused was to be considered as not under German jurisdiction.

Mr. J. M. C. Rousse, Shanghai Deputy Postal Commissioner, has been transferred and promoted to the post of Postal Commissioner in charge at Nanking. The district he is taking over will extend to Soochow and Anking. Mr. J. O. Palmer is transferred to Soochow and Mr. H. Reeks to Manchuria, where Mr. J. H. Cibbon is also transferred as District Accountant. Mr. F. Scott, who was formerly Deputy Postmaster in Shanghai, is now on his way from Home, after six months' leave, and we are glad to be able to state, has quite recovered from his illness.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

November 19.

In another column we publish a remarkable address on education in China, which was delivered recently in Foochow College by Mr. E. S. Ling, a former student of that institution. We have no wish to read into this indictment more than the author intended, but it is clear that he spoke from personal knowledge and that he had found the condition of things which he deprecated existing in more than one part of China. Mr. Ling inveighs primarily against the lack of moral and educational discipline in Chinese Government schools. The students, he infers, have imbibed advanced ideas without ridding themselves of the irresponsibility of youth. Doctrines of equality and liberty, called, we are told, from Japanese sources, have been interpreted as authorizing a general lawlessness of conduct at home, in the school and in public. The most ardent reformers in China can scarcely wish that the new order, with its many untried innovations, should altogether supplant the old virtues that have held together for so long the component parts of this heterogeneous empire. Among these filial respect has always occupied a prominent place; but even this is threatened, according to the lecturer who took the Foochow scholars to task. In the schools there is a dangerous tendency for the students to introduce practices well known in the industrial world, for the purpose of attaining their own ends. By means of "unions" and threatened strikes they are able virtually to dominate an educational institution, even to the extent of laying down rules for their own tuition and regulating their own examinations. Finally, if we may still follow our authority in passages which we do not reproduce, out of school hours Young China displays signs of moral degeneration which, if unchecked, must ultimately undermine the vigour and manhood of the country.

One swallow does not make a summer, and Mr. Ling, we feel confident, would not wish it to be inferred that the canker of which he complains has entered all Government schools in China. Its presence, however, in a few may well be viewed with anxiety by the more enlightened Chinese, for the educational institutions of the Empire have already shown a wonderful response to intercollegiate co-operation in various

spheres. An isolated outbreak of revolt against constituted authority may happen in any school; for one reason or another the students feel themselves aggrieved, and a trial of strength occurs between them and the directing body. However it may be settled, whether in favour of the teaching body or the students, discipline is resumed and the normal relations between the two sections are restored. In China we are asked to believe that in some colleges the students are in virtual control; they may stipulate for masters of a specific nationality with a view to avoiding the inconvenience of having one with stereotyped ideas of discipline; they impose their own selection of text-books upon their masters, and they require examinations to be restricted to questions that have already been submitted to them. Fiction has but anticipated Chinese fact. Although we do not recall any instance where the veil has been lifted before on a similar state of affairs in China, the reports on the condition of State education that have reached us from various parts of the country show that the great promise with which the new education was ushered in has failed to be maintained. The outside public has not been admitted into the class-room before, but it has heard of schools closed, others languishing with diminished numbers and everywhere of teachers altogether unqualified to hold their positions.

If there is the least foundation for Mr. Ling's strictures, the subject is one that ought to occupy at once the attention of every Provincial Assembly in China. The political struggle of Young China does not require to be reproduced in the schools, before the students have reached man's estate. Absence of discipline among the youth of a country must provide the best of training grounds for anarchy in State affairs. It also reduces education to a farce, and the future manhood of the Empire will be as ignorant of its civic duties as of higher book knowledge. Hitherto the Chinese system of education has made for intellectual rather than moral discipline, and to the stupendous ignorance of the masses and the undisciplined life of those immediately above them may be attributed the proneness of the country to mob excesses, chronic disorder and the abject fear of the unknown that has been the keynote of recent events in Shanghai. The failure to maintain discipline, Mr. E. S. Ling points out, is largely due to the lack of courage. But personal bravery in the face of an organized revolt can achieve little,

unless it can count upon support for itself and the absence of support for the youthful mutineers. In other words, a master, to be able to keep his class in order, must be sure of himself and sure that the steps that he takes for the maintenance of discipline will be supported by the school authorities and—a no less essential point—by the parents. Students' unions must be met by unity of purpose on the part of teachers, authorities and parents; and if the state of affairs depicted by Mr. Ling is in reality as widespread as he led his audience to infer, the educational problem in China will require as drastic and as sustained measures as the prohibition of opium.

THE CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

November 21.

THE truce in British politics is at an end. On June 17 last the Government, by inviting four members of the last Unionist Ministry to meet in conference an equal number of the present Ministers, gave expression to the general desire of the nation that King George, immediately after his accession, should be spared at least that part of the political crisis which threatened to prove embarrassing to the Crown. The Conference was to be untrammelled by any limitation of conditions, but the whole course of its deliberations was to be regarded as confidential. Thus, when the announcement is made that it has been dissolved without coming to any agreement, we are told that the nature of the Conference precludes any disclosure in regard to the course of the negotiations and the causes leading to their determination. Accordingly the only knowledge that the public has of this striking episode has to be obtained by inference. It is, however, safe to assume that while the deliberations turned mainly on the problem of the House of Lords and its veto on legislation, they did not ignore altogether the question of Federal Home Rule, which suddenly acquired such prominence in the political world. When the subject was being most eagerly canvassed the Conference adjourned with the idea, it is supposed, of allowing members time to make up their own minds on a problem, which, although first raised a quarter of a century ago, was a new development in the existing political controversy. In spite of the expectations formed of the prolonged truce between the two parties, it

termination, it is to be feared, leaves the country much in the same position as it was before, unless indeed, we may hope that any danger that seemed to threaten the monarchy, if the crisis, as it stood before King Edward's death had run its course, is now finally removed. Political war succeeds; and though the conflict may prove less violent than at the last General Election, there can be little doubt that it is of the same life and death importance to at least one party.

On Friday Mr. Asquith announced that the Government regarded it as useless to attempt a settlement of the constitutional question by agreement and that Parliament would be dissolved next Monday. The antecedent circumstances of the dissolution, preceded, as it will have been, by a political truce of five months, point to another General Election of confused issues. If the Unionist Party seems hopelessly divided, it is justifiable to suppose also that Ministerialists find themselves in a far less satisfactory condition than they were in January. By-elections, never an altogether reliable indication of the country's feelings, have been on the whole non-committal. But the difficulty of the Government's position, returned to power dependent on the Irish vote, which has probably not failed to cast its shadow over the Conference chamber, has, in spite of the truce, prevented it from adding to its prestige by any creative effort. Such discomfiture as its Budget provisions may have wrought upon the Unionists has been balanced by the weakening of Labour loyalty owing to the failure of the Cabinet to respond *instantly* to the outcry raised by the Osborne judgement. Mr. Asquith's lack of enthusiasm in introducing the payment of members makes him in this respect no better than the Unionists in the eyes of the Labour party, inasmuch as Mr. Balfour admits that the system may prove the lesser bane in a choice of evils. At the same time the disaffection in the industrial world, particularly the more recent and ominous developments in Wales, may well have their effect on the course of the coming elections. If the Liberals can bring themselves to advocate extreme measures in dealing with the House of Lords, they will at least have a definite cry that is calculated to win votes. The Unionists, on the other hand, to secure an equally advantageous position, will probably have to drop Tariff Reform and concentrate their activities on the Navy and the Imperial question.

Not the least interesting feature of the elections will be the position occupied on the party programmes by Federal Home Rule. The first step in this direction was taken by the Scottish Nationalist Committee, which on August 5 issued a formal manifesto in favour of "the concentration of Scotland's legislative and administrative machinery in Scotland and its control by her representatives." A month later a similar note was struck on behalf of Wales and immediately afterwards a definite campaign for "Home Rule all round" was started in the Principality. That some definite inspiration was prompting this idea of political devolution for the United Kingdom was to be inferred from the fact that its chief supporters were to be found among Ministers. But last month a somewhat sensational development had to be recorded, when the leaders of the Irish Nationalists, Mr. J. Redmond and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, while on a tour in the United States, championed a very mild form of Irish Home Rule. "Our demand for Home Rule," said Mr. Redmond, "does not mean that we want to break with the British Empire. . . We desire to strengthen Imperial bonds through a federal system of Government. . . We are strongly in favour of a Federal Empire, and once we receive Home Rule we shall demonstrate our Imperial loyalty beyond question." Mr. O'Connor advocated separate Legislatures for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, Canada and other British States, subject to one Imperial Parliament in which all would be represented. Even the Liberal Press became alarmed and began to fear that a scheme was being hatched to cover up some weakening on the part of the Cabinet in the Conference in regard to the veto of the House of Lords. But the Conference has broken up; Federal Home Rule has driven yet another wedge into the Unionist ranks and still awaits adoption officially by one or other of the two great Parties.

"RED" RUBBER.

November 22.

THE excitement of the boom in rubber and the dispassionate reflection that has followed the reaping of the aftermath have resulted necessarily in the restriction to immediate problems of the view of those who have taken an interest in this product. But the cry of "red" rubber, so called by reason of the price paid in human suffering in its collection, has been again

taken up in Europe, and the Belgian Government has found it advisable to issue an official reply to recent criticisms of the administration of the Congo territory. It must be admitted that the Belgian Government has hardly fulfilled the expectations that were aroused when it took over the Congo. Charges were made repeatedly against the former Congo Government of plundering, maltreating and enslaving the natives or permitting the representatives of the monopolist companies to do so. There can be no question that there was in vogue an atrocious system of exploitation and oppression, based on forced labour, and it was not surprising that such indignation was aroused in the civilized world that the late King Leopold had to yield to the demands for reform. This intense agitation in Europe and America against the condition of affairs then subsisting in King Leopold's territories in Central Africa, and the published accounts of the terrible atrocities committed on the Congolese, who were forced to gather comparatively large quantities of wild rubber to satisfy the demands of their taskmasters, will not soon be forgotten. And when the Belgian Government annexed the territory in August of 1908, it was hoped that there would be radical and immediate changes in the administration of the Congo. But the British Government, which takes a peculiar interest in the internal affairs of the Congo, as it was one of the parties to the formation of the Congo Free State, announced that it would withhold recognition of the annexation until such time as the introduction of satisfactory reforms could be recorded.

While the adoption of such an attitude created a certain amount of resentment on the one hand, yet this decision, while it gave satisfaction to outraged humanity, could not in any way cast any reflexion on a Government that meant to institute the required reforms in the administration of the Colony. Unfortunately, however, the reports of travellers in Central Africa have, from time to time, aroused popular agitation in England, and the Government has been reminded constantly that it has undertaken to see that the whole of the Congo Free State be opened to freedom of commerce. Last year the Belgian Colonial Minister, M. Renkin, visited the Congo, and when he returned he issued a budget of proposed reforms, the prospect of which was more hopeful than any hitherto offered, so that there was no choice but to give his proposals

an opportunity to fructify. Recognition of annexation, however, has been withheld by Great Britain, and to-day the British Foreign Office must still suspend its judgement; for it is urged that the reforms are not being carried out with that dispatch and thoroughness that the condition of the country renders imperative. Sir Edward Grey has pointed out repeatedly to the Belgian Government that no reform can be regarded by Great Britain as really effectual unless full recognition is given to the right of the native to dispose of his own labour as he wishes, and to have a secure proprietary interest in the land that he cultivates. While the State claimed the ownership of all the soil and required the inhabitants to pay the heavy taxes levied upon them in kind, these conditions could not be maintained. The essential preliminaries to genuine reform are held to be the exchange of the *corvée* for the payment of taxes in money, and the bestowal on the native of the right to trade freely in the produce of his land.

It is true that the situation has been greatly altered by the annexation, and M. Renkin promised that the natives would be granted the right to take the produce of the soil in the domain, that freedom of trade would be completely established by July 1, 1912, that the Government would levy taxes in money and the system of the provisioning of agents would be abolished, yet the Belgian Government in reply to its critics does not deny that forced labour still exists in the Congo. It is urged that the Government does not arrogate to itself the right to compel natives to work, but what happens is that the State exacts its taxes partly in kind and partly in labour. Where a coinage exists, payment is taken in cash, but in the more inaccessible parts of the country it is still necessary for the State to levy its dues in labour, which may not by law exceed forty hours per month. This arrangement is not without precedent, but as it always leaves a loophole through which unscrupulous servants of the State may make unjust exactions, its operation is to be deprecated especially in a country where European supervision is limited. The argument that the Congolese are incapable of mastering the complications of a silver and copper currency is not supported by experience with other Africans. Even if the Belgian Government is moving slowly in the carrying out of reforms in this colony, it will readily be conceded that the social and economic reconstruction of a

population of between fourteen and fifteen millions of people scattered over 800,000 square miles, cannot be carried out by a few strokes of the pen. At present considerable tracts of the country are partially depopulated owing to the late régime, while sleeping sickness has also threatened to depopulate large districts, especially in the Lower Congo. But much of the country consists of fertile lands, where rubber grows prolifically and provides the main export of the country. A new dawn will break over this dark land when the welfare of the inhabitants and freedom of commerce to all nations have been secured, and the British Government will then be eager to recognize the annexation.

FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

November 23.

A TELEGRAM published last week and one that appeared in our columns yesterday may, perhaps, be regarded as the most hopeful symptoms in connexion with international relations that have been manifested within recent years. The first announced that the loan of £10,000,000 to China, that had been arranged by a United States group, was to be shared by Great Britain, France and Germany and that this marked the end of the dangerous policy of dividing China into financial spheres of influence. The telegram that we published yesterday morning states that, in regard to a proposed Central Asian Railway, a Russian representative is now in London for the purpose of securing international participation, by these or some other group of Powers, in the financing of this project. In neither case has finality been reached, and it is too soon to assume that a new era of international amity has been ushered in; but the fact is indisputable that the acceptance, even in spirit, by the financiers of countries between whom no special political tie exists, of the principle that the enduring interests of each individually is best served by combined action, is an important step in that direction. It is a truism that finance has to-day much of the power that clothed the personal rulers of the past and questions of peace or war, in some instances, are determined, not by the big battalions, but by the substantial banking account. And, as the enduring interests of finance are best served by peace, there is at least some

ground for optimism in the prevailing tendency to combine rather than to compete.

The loan to China has been settled so far as anything can be in the existing condition of dual control in Peking. There is little likelihood, however, of the National Assembly making a serious effort to upset the arrangement agreed upon by the American group and the Chinese Government. Reason exists for the belief that if the matter is ever brought officially before the Assembly the loan will be heartily approved. From the Chinese point of view the loan is in every way a cause for congratulation. It has been obtained upon terms which contrast very favourably with those wrung from the neighbouring Empire of Japan, and in comparison with the onerous conditions upon which Turkey has borrowed from Germany China may feel justly proud that her credit is so good. Moreover the action of the United States in inviting the other great creditor nations to participate can only be regarded by China as another guarantee that her territorial integrity will be preserved and that she will be safeguarded from molestation, while she is finding her political feet. Rightly or wrongly, China does not put implicit faith in those interesting instruments, framed without her consent or approval, by which various nations have gratuitously agreed to save her from an unindicated peril. With the cynicism born of experience and observation China will feel much safer now that it will become the direct financial interest of the Powers who possess the sinews of war to preserve such territory as still remains to her. From the point of view of the participating Powers cordial co-operation is more profitable than expensive competition, while in regard to such nations, if there be any, as may be supposed to harbour designs upon China, they have received a hint the import of which they cannot mistake.

It is the inconvenient habit of the rose to carry with it the thorn. While from the broadest standpoint anything that makes for the peace of the world should be thankfully received, individual countries may properly fail to show enthusiasm if international weal is purchased at the price of national woe. The rather grandiose scheme which Russia has proposed in connexion with a railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan stands on an entirely different footing from the Chinese loan. Hitherto Russia

has figured more as a borrowing than a creditor nation, and her debut in the character of a capitalist who can offer, without a tremor, to find many millions for a work than cannot in the nature of things pay working expenses for many years is, to say the least, interesting. No information is given in the telegrams in regard to the actual purpose of this line, which, considered without any details, would appear to be strategic rather than commercial. And viewed as a strategic line its principal value would seem to be to the nation that stands as its sponsor. Furthermore, that strategic value could only be given by an ultimate purpose more grandiose even than the absorption of Persia. In view of the haziness that surrounds the proposal and the mystery that envelops the object sought to be served, it may be expected that British financiers will demand much fuller information before they commit themselves. Should they act over-hastily, they will probably find that the Foreign Office, as in the case of the Turkish loan, is possessed of a power of veto quite as effectual and as useful as that that pertains to the House of Lords.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

November 24.

INTEREST in this week's "Municipal Gazette" will naturally centre in the Minutes of the joint meeting between a special committee of the Council and a committee of Chinese residents to discuss the methods to be employed for carrying out the measures considered necessary to deal with the outbreak of plague. As we have previously indicated, it is a matter for considerable regret that the Council's version of what took place at the meeting should not have been issued before any other account could be made public. On an occasion of this nature the normal course of procedure would have been for the meeting to have agreed, either that only one report of the proceedings should be issued, after being drawn up by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose, or that the discussion should be treated as confidential and that no report of it should appear beyond what was contained in the document to which the meeting should unanimously give its assent. In any other circumstances the "official" version of the proceedings ought to have appeared on the following day, in order to prevent erroneous ideas in regard to

the action of the Council or its special committee obtaining credence. From the Minutes as now published it will be seen in the first place that there was no discussion upon the Plague By-laws passed by the Special Meeting of Ratepayers, and secondly that the real struggle between the two parties represented at the six hours' meeting turned on a detail of plague prevention work that does not even find mention in the By-laws. This circumstance, however, merely emphasizes the regrettable omission on the part of those responsible to take the community at once into their confidence with a view to preventing any misinterpretation of the special committee's action.

One point that the meeting made clear was that, while foreigners have to admit to a very superficial knowledge of the affairs of the Chinese around them, even the more enlightened among the latter are equally out of touch with the foreign life in the Settlement. Only on this supposition is it possible to understand the anxiety of the Chinese committee that the new By-laws should be restricted in their operation to plague, when five days previously a motion to this effect had been passed at the meeting of Ratepayers; unless, indeed, the reference to the subject was intended to be a reflexion on the Council for failing to notify to the Chinese officially the form in which the proposed By-laws had emerged from the public discussion. When the formal notification had been given them on this point, the Chinese were prepared to confine the discussion to the practical measures of plague prevention. They asked for the minimum of control by the Health Department; that inspection should be left entirely to Chinese and that suspect cases should be sent to a Chinese hospital. In regard to the latter point they were at once met by the Council's representatives, on the ground that all that is asked is isolation when a case of plague is suspected. On the question of foreign control the Health Officer rightly refused to give way, and in the end both sides agreed to the compromise that lady inspectors should be employed by the Municipal authorities. To associate with these one or more Chinese doctors, who can be relied upon to allay popular anxiety regarding the object of the visit, does not constitute a delegation of authority, provided the lady inspector clearly understands her responsible position. Accordingly if the Chinese committee is unable to extract more

from the meeting than is set forth in the Council's Minutes, the community may be satisfied with the successful solution of a vexed question.

Other matters of interest in this week's "Gazette" are dealt with in the Minutes on the Sinza Road Bridge and the Education Committee. As is known, the condition of the Sinza Road Bridge has long been a grave danger to all using that thoroughfare, but the Chinese have refused to meet the Municipal Council in regard to its reconstruction. Unable to shirk their responsibilities in this matter any longer, the Chinese authorities have now undertaken to replace the present stone bridge with a steel structure; but they insist upon defraying the whole cost themselves and reject the Council's offer to bear half the expense. In a letter published this morning, however, the Chairman points out that, as the bridge lies upon the existing boundary of the Settlement and will lie wholly within our borders in the event of a further extension of the Settlement, the Council has to reserve to itself the right to inspect and approve the plans of the new bridge before the work of erection begins, as well as to supervise the work when in progress. It remains to be seen how the Chinese authorities will meet these perfectly just claims of the Municipality. In the meantime, however, we should imagine that the whole matter could be satisfactorily settled by a personal interview, at which the need for the stipulated precautions can be amicably discussed over a bowl of tea. The new Taotai does not seem to be an expert letter-writer, and having already had one of his epistolary effusions returned to him may welcome the opportunity of avoiding similar risks in the future. There can be little doubt that if the personal interview—not always severely formal—were more frequently adopted in our dealings with the Chinese, all concerned would reap the advantage. The community, if we have any knowledge of it at all, appreciates a full "Municipal Gazette", but at heart it sets more store on "getting things done." Thus, a General Committee on the Educational Problem has been appointed, and the Council's choice has fallen on fourteen sound and suitable men. But unfortunately the reference to the Chairman's speech at the Ratepayers' Meeting serves to remind us that this Committee could have been nominated the day after the Meeting and have done three months' work before the

summer separated the members; or it might have been appointed in October and have nearly two months' work behind it to-day. To "get things done" in well-ordered administrations there must be devolution of authority.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

November 19.

THE NEW BY-LAWS.

A special issue of the "Municipal Gazette" published yesterday contained the new Plague By-laws as amended in accordance with the instructions of the Special Meeting of Ratepayers. The Chairman of that Meeting has given effect to the amendment in the following manner—first, by means of ten strokes of the pen, then by writing in five places the word "plague," and in two other places the words "any person suffering from plague" and "any of its inmates having suffered from plague." It may be held that these alterations are sufficiently obvious to have been incorporated in the amendment by the mover; and on general principles and in view of the fact that there has been some discussion regarding the Meeting's "right" to "delegate its powers," we are justified in expressing regret that the amendment was not given proper shape at the Meeting. As things were the Chairman saved the Meeting from itself, and if amendments are to be loosely worded and so passed, the wildest flight of the imagination will hardly find any grave constitutional principle involved in leaving to the Chairman the task of making ten strokes of the pen and writing in eighteen words. It is true, as was hinted in our columns on Tuesday, that the amendment as worded left it uncertain whether one important By-law, could be saved which the good sense of the Meeting, if it had been asked, would have retained. But it has been duly incorporated in the amended By-laws and no actual harm has been done. The By-laws will come up for discussion before the Consular Body after the statutory lapse of ten days and we may hope to find them without undue delay declared the law of the settlement. There will remain the matter of their enforcement; but by that time it is to be hoped that a *modus operandi* will have been evolved by the Municipal authorities. From yesterday's "Gazette" it will have been noticed that both the Taotai and the Mixed Court Magistrate profess themselves in sympathy with the aims of the foreign community in regard to plague, while objecting to the wholesale application of rigorous measures to all infectious diseases. At the same time we have the letter of the members of the Shanghai Guilds and others, amounting to a solemn pledge to co-operate with the Municipal authorities in the enforcement of plague regulations. The Chinese, both official and non-official sections, therefore, must be held to the letter and spirit of their pledges; and it will be necessary for all those who ap-

pend their signatures to the distinct undertaking to co-operate with the Council to inquire very closely into the alleged boycott notice posted in the Piece-Goods Guild. Any such action on the part of some of the signatories must cause the whole body of prominent Chinese residents in this Settlement to lose face. The bad effect of the cessation of the auctions, however, will be overcome, if the Committee formed by the various Guilds in accordance with the Council's wise suggestion, is able to co-operate effectively with the Municipal authorities in regard to plague prevention.

CLASS REPRESENTATION.

The clamour for the revision of the Osborne judgement has awakened an echo—not altogether sympathetic, but still an echo—from the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, an organization that seeks to advance the interests of certificated officers in the merchant service. A long letter has been addressed to the Press by Mr. T. W. Moore, F.R.G.S., the Secretary of the Guild, in which he contends that special Parliamentary representation is not a matter that alone concerns trade unions. After pointing out that while the sailors and firemen had one representative in the last House of Commons—though even he was primarily a member of the Labour Party—he shows that the thirty thousand certificated officers of the merchant service had not only no representative, but did not even possess a vote. Mr. Moore explains that the latter deprivation did not render them disconsolate, but urges that they should have at least one representative in Parliament, for whose support they would cheerfully provide. While, as a matter of abstract equity, some sympathy may be felt for those for whom Mr. Moore speaks, to alter the electoral laws so as to permit the representation of special interests would be disastrous—if it were possible. Parliamentary institutions move slowly towards perfection and the work of orderly evolution cannot be hastened, though it may be hindered. Assuredly it would be hindered, if Members of Parliament, instead of being sent to grind the national axe at Westminster, were each entrusted with the sharpening of a comparatively unimportant hatchet. The reversal of idyllic condition pictured by Macaulay: Then none was for a party, then all were for the State, reading party in the sense of class, would be brought about and our last parliamentary state would be infinitely worse than our first.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church on Sunday, November 13.

Text: I Kings v, 1-12. "And Solomon sent to Hiram saying. . . . Thou knowest there is not among us any that can skill to hew timber like unto the Zidonians. And it came to pass when Hiram heard the words of Solomon that he rejoiced greatly, saying Blessed be the Lord God this day."

HIRAM, KING OF TYRE.

King Hiram is one of the neglected characters of Bible history. The world is a busy world and has to make a selection of the most eminent men and learn from them. And so we have these neglected "minor characters" as we call them. As, however, we are somewhat "minor characters" ourselves of very little importance to the great world, we ought to feel sympathetic towards this Phoenician king. It was his people that gave us an alphabet, and which first carried on an extensive commerce on anything like the modern scale, doing business from Tarshish, which was likely in Spain, to Ophir which it is thought was in the Persian Gulf, a kind of ancient Aden, an *entrepôt* for Indian and other oriental produce which the Phoenicians, and for a time Solomon, thence shipped up the Red Sea to the Mediterranean lands. What do we not owe the Bible for preserving the only living figure of all that busy Phoenician life? The names of other kings are names only from monuments, mere antiquarian dry bones. This king lives before us. There is nothing narrow in Revelation. Its broad mantle covers all humanity.

What kind of a man then was this the only Phoenician of whom I think we have any record? He is the good sensible plain man who does the work of the world, the kind of man who does most of the work of the church too. No nation can have too many of this type of man. There is nothing brilliant about him. He had no queens to come long journeys to hear him speak wisdom. He has left no Book of Proverbs behind him like Solomon; he doesn't seem to have any kind of reputation at all in his own day. It is not that he and similar plain men are fools. Not at all. Hiram was a warrior as well. He conducted a successful campaign against Cyprus which had refused to pay tribute. Still he was not brilliant like David and Solomon. A good many people would have called him humdrum and dull. He never flashed and sparkled. He was not the kind of great man who would have his biography written. He was a good, sensible, plain man.

We may dwell on this for a few moments, and then see what a number of virtues this plain man had, and which all of us average every-day men may also have. There is something cheering in this view of Hiram. The world has its great men, it needs them; we honour them, lecture about them, I hope learn from them. Abraham, David, Plato, Pascal, in thought; Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, in literature. What men! What suns in the heavens! We thank God for all genius and eminence. The world is made by the revelations that come through personal agency, through men. That is the essence of Christianity. God in a man, Christ Jesus. The only adequate way that God could reveal himself was through a man.

But we cannot all be great, and we certainly are not. There is no doubt about that. Hiram, however, puts courage into us "minor characters." Solomon could never have built his

temple without him. Highlanders have always had to learn the arts of life from lowlanders. Civilization started on the plains. The Jews had no skilled workmen. Solomon admits that they could not even fell trees, let alone carve them. Solomon had to hire Hiram's lumbermen, masons, carpenters and metal workers. The sea of brass, all the splendid ornaments of the Temple were made by plain Hiram and his people—one of them named after the king.

The great man needs the good, plain, competent man to carry out his plans. Where is the great general without the brave but obscure private soldier? The "Olympic" will be a miracle of design, but we could never see her in being if there were no obscure riveters. The great explorer gets a name, as Sven Hedin. You read his book and admire him, but if you have an eye to see things as they are, you see that his Indian drivers and escort suffered just as much as he did and these humble brave men alone made his famous journeys possible. God has made subtle interlockings and combinations in life. We are members one of another. The great can do nothing without the plain man, whose sufferings are the unwritten tragedy of the world. Only God knows them. Statesmen get fame, but not unless the labourer ploughs the land. Hiram helps to build the temple.

"The small and the great" will be in heaven. Remember that. You can be as faithful in a small sphere as in an important one. Every man needs the help of every other man in some way or other. All this has been said again and again, but we need to be reminded of it. There can be no marvellous organist to delight us with his harmonies without the humble organ builder. So it is in the grand harmony of God. God makes Hiram as indispensable as Solomon. We all have our work and we all shall have our reward. Every man in his measure can help to make the world better.

Never let obscure people give up because they are nobodies. It is a far finer thing, if you look at the material you work on, souls, and remember the eternal results, to teach four boys in a Sunday School class the truth of God, than to be the champion in any sport, or even to win a battle.

Now see what a whole bevy of graces and virtues there was in this plain man. And there is not one of them that you and I may not have if we will. It is astonishing what moral brilliance the e may be in an average man who makes no intellectual flash in the world at all. And remember it is moral brilliance that tells at last. And we can never be reminded too often that mere intellectual flashing does not weigh a feather-weight with God compared with moral and spiritual worth.

The first thing that we read of Hiram is in II Samuel, chapter v, where we read that he sent workmen to build David a palace. He also sent an embassy of congratulation to Solomon on his accession. Kings and governments are not always particularly pleased to see a neighbour thriving as Hiram

saw Israel was, under David. There is jealousy. There is talk of taking the thriving neighbours down. One nation does not watch its neighbour prospering with equanimity. There was nothing of this mean spirit in Hiram. He seems to have believed that God has made the world big enough for all to prosper in together.

When are Christian nations going to be as Christian as this old Phoenician king? When are jealousies going to cease? And in private life too, is it not trying to see another man forging ahead? It is not easy to be as magnanimous as Hiram and as full of "love that envieth not." May we be as free as he was of Satan's own idea that the prosperity of one is necessarily the ruin of another.

And Hiram was "ever a lover of David." Is it true that "a man is known by the friends he keeps?" I think it is true. Gay the poet thought so too;

"Who friendship with a knave hath made,
Is judg'd a partner in the trade."

Hiram was a lover of David. The shepherd king has had his faults pointed out more than enough by people who have not a hundredth part of his graces. Full of faith, tender-hearted, brave, loving, magnanimous, there must have been a deep love of the things that distinguished David in Hiram or he would never have loved David. That is certain.

What kind of friends have you got? Men whose friendship is "the wine of life," who are clean, true, upright, religious; or men who are loose, without fixed principles, without God on their way, to become outcasts? See to it for your own sakes that you are lovers of men like David.

How much Hiram had learnt from David we see in his exclamation when he heard that Solomon had ascended the throne. "Blessed be the Lord this day." The Gentile must have learnt that from David. Are we as willing to pick up religious lessons from all quarters as he was?

I think it could be shown that our exclamations in moments of surprise are a fair index to our character. Hiram "blessed the Lord," and meant it. It is astonishing how people will "bless their stars," anything or everything but God. We sometimes say that our modern reluctance to name God's name is due to our modesty or reverence. I should like to think it is so, but may it not be due to the sad fact that we feel that we live so far from God, that we have no right to use His name? That is worth thinking about. This plain man could have this grace to love a good man like David, and to thank God for the prosperity of his brilliant son. We don't need to be brilliant intellects to have a love and generosity like that.

How entirely *unselfish* Hiram was. Don't think that you need to be a great genius to have that divinest of all graces, that ought to mark the Christian. It is probably easier for the ordinary man than for the genius. It is said that a dinner of professional wits is a very dull affair, they won't talk because they are afraid

of giving their "good things" away. It may be so; but if it is, it is bad. How unselfish Hiram was. He did not even place an export duty on timber. He spent years helping Solomon; he sent his best workmen; all he asked in return was the food of the workmen. "And Solomon gave Hiram 20,000 measures of wheat."

He taught the Jews trade; and it must be said that they proved apt pupils, for what they do not know of trade is hardly worth knowing. He taught them navigation and all they knew of the arts, such as carving pillars from the almag or cinnamon wood. How beautiful it all is. Are we unselfish? Do we cheerfully communicate what we know? Are we ready to endure inconvenience for the sake of others? Are we giving time, labour, substance to help anybody else, or only ourselves? Depend upon it, no orthodoxy of creed will justify a selfish man. Christ gave His life a ransom for many. If we have no self-forgetfulness, then even if we led a heresy hunt it would not save us.

Hiram's unselfishness comes out in his willingness to take second place. That is often enough trying for us. "Better be first in a village than second in Rome" said Caesar. There is a good deal of that in us all. Pride and jealousy have ruined institutions from cricket clubs up to Cabinets and Churches. Many a fair temple has been ruined because Hiram grudged Solomon his glory. Churches, states, societies have been split because of jealousy. We cannot all be first. There must be occasion when we have to be second. Let us be Christian over it and be content to be second or tenth even. "I am among you as one that serveth" said the Lord himself. May we be like Him.

And now—and I think it must be the last feature in Hiram's life that I can dwell on—notice that *he was not soured by bad treatment*. That is remarkable and infinitely to his credit. Solomon seems at last to have felt that he ought to make some acknowledgement of the indispensable service of Hiram, so he made him a present. "Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities in the land of Galilee." That looked well. And Hiram like a wise man "came out from Tyre to see the cities which Solomon had given him." No doubt he must have felt that they would be worth having. He had a right to expect that. But when he saw them, "they pleased him not," and he called them *Cabul* which means displeasure or resentment. What he meant was "they are a scrubby lot." "It is a scrubby present." It would have been better if Solomon had given him nothing at all. What was Galilee then? The cities were mere villages. Hiram was offended.

I cannot agree with the late Dr. McLaren, that Hiram was mercenary, and wanted to drive a hard bargain like a true Phoenician. That is most unfair. He had a right to expect a good present, if one were given at all. If ever there was a faithful friend it was Hiram, and he was put off with a scrubby pre-

sent. And how did he respond to it? Grand'y. "And Hiram sent to the King six score talents of gold." Taking a talent as the "light" talent this equalled £369,000.

There is magnanimity. That is the way to take what we consider bad treatment. Heaping "coals of fire" on the offender's head. We all get "badly treated" sometime or other, according to our judgement. How much more Christian to take it as Hiram did than "pay a man back in his own coin," "get even with him" in the spirit of revenge which our Master condemns. Nobody would be badly treated, if we gave the soft answer and the large-hearted reply that Hiram did. To return good for evil; not to be easily provoked, are counsels that we say "would not work" in the world as it is. But they would work if we had faith enough to give them a chance.

Here then is a rough portrait of a pagan king of 3,000 years ago. What manner of men then ought we to be who have seen the Light of Man whom he never saw, who live in a brilliancy of spiritual light compared with which the light of his day was darkness? May we live according to the light given to us: if not, just, but terrible, will be the judgement passed on us.

LECTURE BY DR. WILDER.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The following address on "A New Civic and Christian Duty—Total Abstinence" was delivered on Tuesday evening by Dr. Amos P. Wilder in the Union Church Hall to the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion:—

I have written out what I have to say for I want to talk sensibly and not unkindly. I shall try not to forget that the world has known alcoholic drinks for 5,000 years, though by their sanctions Hindu, Buddhist and Mohammedan sections have been protected against it until of late. I shall not forget that our ancestors quite generally used these beverages; that our relatives and friends are still doing so; indeed their use is quite general. I do not mean to scold anybody, but if possible to say something that shall lead some to be afraid of alcohol—some because they fear it will affect their health; others because of the menace to the State; and some others perhaps, who do not fear for themselves, but begin to see that it may be their drinking which encourages others to drink.

I have been fortunate myself in that I was born and reared in the State of Maine where Prohibition has obtained for half a century. It is difficult to forbid liquor selling wholly, as it is difficult wholly to enforce the laws against larceny or vagrancy; but there is no spirituous or malt liquor made in Maine and, more important, drinking is not a part of the social life of the people—liquor does not appear at State banquets nor on the family table. Citizens who themselves have no scruples about drinking are yet un-

willing to violate the law of their State in securing liquor. These things are, of course, great gain; generation after generation is brought up who do not know liquor, do not need it. It is no virtue in such that they do not drink; they have been fortunate, I say, in not being schooled to alcohol, it is not a part of their life, they do not miss it, and they escape its perils. I recall the horror with which as a boy of seventeen on a visit to a neighbouring state I first saw signs advertising strong drink and drinking shops in operation with consent of law. I have seen what an advantage it is personally not to be dependent on alcoholic drinks—to be able to go about one's business without the expense, the inconvenience, the risks of drinking; and I have seen the advantages of a social life in which wine, whisky and all the rest are not only not needed, but not even thought of. For these reasons I must be interested in the question; also I must do my part in leading men to think about it.

It is not necessary to reiterate the evils of drink. We will not stop for those who do not observe them, and who will not read to know that alcohol-poisoning is the major peril of the age in which we live. It is entrenched not only in profits, as was slavery, but also in appetite and yields very slowly to attack. But it is being forced home, that nations may be wrecked to-day as in the past by alcohol; that while its reckless use continues man can never come to his full stature and the vision of a higher humanity can never be fulfilled. My own country spends a billion dollars a year for drink. It is a prosperous people, but conceive of this money spent for commodities that nourish, that house, warm, enlighten, uplift the people. Think of the army of men now making and distributing alcohol were they put to useful tasks! And how greatly would the wretchedness of the world be lightened if the suffering, despair and death caused by this outlay could be subtracted. The United States Supreme Court is not given to exaggeration or hysteria. It says (137 U. S. 90,91)—

"By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery society to equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source."

Mr. Gladstone observes:—

"It has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historical scourges,—war, pestilence, and famine. This is true for us, and is the measure of our discredit and disgrace."

And on another occasion:—

"Gentlemen, I refuse to consider a question of revenue alongside a ques-

tion of morals. Give me sober and industrious people and I will soon show you where to get a revenue." In British cities the dreadful feature of women patronizing the grog-shops is one that may well alarm the statesmen.

Drink's ravages are worse in some countries than in others, but one who will consult the literature (the extent of it is surprising, especially from French scientists) will find that the results of alcohol-poisoning alarm thoughtful men of France and Germany scarcely less than the countries which look with envy on the glass of wine leisurely sipped in a family group in beautiful France, or the quiet glass of beer "*unter den linden*." There may have been a time when all this was as harmless as it was innocent; it has gone. The Bishop of Chalons' thirty-page pamphlet reads like an appeal in a saloon-ridden district in America or a whiskey-drinking British city; "One is justified in believing," he says, "that alcohol is at the present time the chief and most deadly of the plagues that infect humanity. Must one tell you . . . that of a hundred insane there are twenty-one alcoholics? That of a hundred convicted criminals in our courts there are forty or fifty alcoholics? That of a hundred murderers there are sixty alcoholics? And finally, that the alcoholics figure for the greater part in the great army of public beggars?"

And Germany—who has not been charmed by the social life of that country in which their women and children are so welcome? Yet the cry of too much beer-drinking is being raised even in Germany, so tardy in protest; the Emperor himself recently joining it. I come from the State in which Milwaukee is located, largely settled by splendid German stock, but in America certainly the stream of evils from a German saloon is not markedly different from that of any other; while the results of beer-drinking as it affects Americans are most graphically pointed out.

The President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company—one of the oldest in the country—declares as the result of a series of observations carried on among a selected group of persons who were habitual drinkers of beer, that although for two or three years there was nothing remarkable, yet presently death began to strike, and then the mortality became astounding and uniform in its manifestations. There was no mistaking it; the history was almost invariable; robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariable typhoid symptoms, was in violent action and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair on the outside, while within it was eaten to a shell, and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse, every fibre was poisoned and weak. And this in its main features, varying in degree, has been his observation in beer drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last."

But we need not go abroad for testimony. I doubt if Drink is scoring more victories anywhere than in these parts of China. There is a procession of young men and old breaking down—going home—on account of it. There are only about 40,000 Europeans in China. Surely if a city at home of that population reported so many catastrophes from one cause, there would be a commission to investigate? Scarcely a week goes by without some terrible occurrence—some tragedy, some drowning, some sudden death, to remind us that the grim laws of nature are at work. Not much is said of the bottom cause, but men understand what did it. Oftener it is more kind to say nothing. The physicians give it other names, but alcohol-poisoning paves the way, enfeebles the constitution so the resisting power is gone. One of the leading physicians of Shanghai has kindly given me some notes based on his observation of the effects of drink as he has observed them in China. It will be a public service to use them in full:—

1. The beneficial effects of alcohol are due to its stimulating action, in small doses, on the gastric glands, leading to an increased flow of gastric juice with improvement of appetite, and to its stimulating effect on the heart. A single large dose of alcohol will often revive a person in a fainting condition very rapidly, owing to the reflex action it has upon the heart itself. In moderate doses the heart's action is increased and the peripheral blood vessels are dilated, with general improvement in the circulation, and a sense of warmth and well being. Alcohol, however, does not add energy to the body, but stimulates by whipping up the reserve forces lying dormant in the system. It is for this stimulating effect that alcohol is used so successfully in critical moments, when it is necessary to call all the reserve forces of the system into action, to tide over a dangerous period in disease.

Alcohol as a poison:—

a. The acute poisoning effects of the drug are known to all. The vomiting, maniacal attack followed in severe cases by stupor and coma, are familiar symptoms in the 'dead drunk.' If a sufficiently large dose has been taken death will occur before consciousness is regained. Sudden death may occur after an excessive dose of alcohol, without the preliminary symptoms of drunkenness, from paralysis of the heart. This sudden disastrous effect of alcohol is more likely to occur in hot climates than cold, a large percentage of cases of 'heat-stroke' following directly on a bout of alcoholic excess.

b. The chronic poisoning effects of alcohol are also well known in their more advanced stages. The insidious effects, from a medical point of view, of chronic alcoholic poisoning are so numerous that it would be out of place for me to attempt to describe them. Suffice it to say that there is not an organ in the body that escapes. Kidneys, heart, blood vessels and liver all undergo steadily increasing fibrotic changes, the normal tissue being replaced

and displaced by hard scar tissue, the result of the reaction of the body cells to the chronic irritation of the poison. The impairment of function in the various organs is immediately apparent when an acute illness, such as pneumonia, has to be faced. The reserve power in the system, which is necessary to combat the acute poisoning associated with such a disease, is diminished or lost in the chronic alcoholic, and the prognosis is proportionately bad. The most important effects of chronic alcoholic poisoning are on the brain and nervous system.

The mental and moral changes are practically always the first to occur, the highest and most finely balanced functions being the last developed and the first to be lost. Mentally the alcoholic becomes obtuse, inaccurate and lazy; his sense of duty and his affection for relations and friends change. He becomes irritable and forgetful, and frequently suspicious to a morbid degree. Speaking generally his ethical condition steadily deteriorates.

Eventually complete mental dissolution occurs with total loss of memory and loss of all moral restraint.

One of the first functions of the brain to be dulled and lost indeed is that of inhibition, or moral control; this fact added to the craving, which develops after alcohol has been taken to excess for any length of time, renders it almost impossible for the chronic alcoholic to mend his ways.

I have mentioned that 'heat-stroke' is very commonly associated with alcoholic excess, and would add a more distressing cause of death, all too common in the East, that of suicide, to the same category. The connexion between suicide and chronic alcoholic poisoning is too definite to be doubted.

In my opinion the very frequent abuse of alcohol in the East is largely due to its being first taken as a stimulant to whip up the flagging energies. Like any other drug it soon loses its power if taken continuously, a larger and larger quantity being required to produce the same effect.

When once the habit of even moderate excess is established, the great danger of the craving is to be feared. The alcoholic craving once established is rarely eradicated in the shortened spell of life that remains."

Alcohol has its place in medicine but its use as a beverage serves no end that cannot be attained in a harmless way. Some day it will be classed as it deserves. Sir Frederick Treves forecasts that day when he defines alcohol as an insidious poison that should be subject to the same strict limitation as opium, morphia and strychnine.

Men often say that drinking does not hurt them; if alcohol really be a poison, they might as well say that daily drafts on their bank account do not reduce the principal. Dr. Farre, of London, told a story to the Parliamentary Committee on drunkenness, which is here worth repeating. He had met a ruddy old man of eighty-four, who

declared that for thirty years he had been a reformed character, in that his daily allowance now consisted only one pint of brandy and six glasses of Madeira. He was Chairman (being the greatest drinker) of the most notorious drinking club in London, and contended that drinking did not injure him. "I was anxious," says Dr. Farre, "to inquire how many of his companions were yet living." He had to acknowledge that there was not one alive, candidly confessing that he had buried the whole club three times. "Dr. Howitt used to call such old drunkards," continued Dr. Farre, "the Devil's decoy ducks."

It is well to get these facts about the evils of alcoholism before people. Every now and then old delusions must be killed once more; but generally speaking, men understand the terrible business and will concede it. The delusion that lingers on, however,—the delusion that confuses other truth about drink even when apprehended—is that "Moderation" is the solution of the liquor problem. Lyman Abbott, the leader of religious thought in America, —too near the end of his career perhaps to get set right on this momentous subject—is doing infinite harm in his "Outlook" magazine by preaching "Moderation." This programme as a solution of the drink evil was rejected seventy-five years ago. It was given a thorough trial and found wanting. Lyman Abbott puts in the hands of young men a commodity of uncertain effect. Some can seemingly use it with impunity; others evince an affinity for it. Just as this danger is developed to a point where it can be detected, Dr. Abbott cries "Now stop!"—but it is too late—a craving has been set up, inflamed tissues are crying for more, and the man can't or won't stop—and those whose example led him on cannot be comfortable in either explanation. I have seen a good deal of the wrecking of men by drink in my newspaper and consular work and the doctrine of moderation is the saddest of all sad delusions. For the weak, it is like being led into a game against loaded dice. The unwisdom of the moderation theory is proved at the very instant the shackles are snapped on another victim of the drink habit. There is a type of man of whom politicians say, "He won't stay put." And so with this theory of moderation to settle once and for all the drink question—it doesn't satisfy. One is forever beginning all over again. Just as Prof. Munsterberg and his old friend the Bishop sit down for a sandwich and a social glass before going to bed, the ghost of some old wreck who was once their equal knocks at the door, an unwelcome guest, to upset the theory of a reasonable limit of indulgence that these guides to youth have evolved. A hundred clubs resolve that all will be well if it is understood that no gentleman drinks too much; but someone blows his head off or some father who loves his children, as much as you do, brains one of them in a maniacal fury caused by alcohol poisoning, and the "perfect system" breaks down.

It is not convincing to class these excessive drinkers as "fools," for some of the finest men you and I ever knew as regards ability have gone down. Indeed it is the fine-lined and highly organized that most respond to alcohol. It doesn't answer to call it cynically "The survival of the fittest," for many a stupid man drinks whisky and lives on while those whom the world would not willingly let die perish. Dr. John Bell, the head of the great Civil Hospital in Hongkong, has written some observations at my request. I promised not to use his name;—it was a voluntary promise and the word-picture means so much coming from him that he will forgive me:

"During my fifteen years at this institution I need scarcely say I have seen and watched the downward career of a large number of Europeans of various classes and professions—such downfall being entirely due to drink. Most of them have started well—in good positions and with good prospects—which they have slowly and surely thrown away—in some, the saddest of all I always think,—sacrificing wife and children for the sake of the drink, Hongkong is a small place where each individual case assumes large proportions, so that one's impression is that this curse is widely prevalent, whereas if contrasted with similar places at home, it may be that it is not so, but I give you my impressions for what they are worth. *There is no question whatever* that I have seen numerous careers and numerous families sacrificed at the altar of Bacchus, and I have no hesitation in saying that for some men—what proportion I cannot accurately say—there is only one thing or the other, *alcohol or no alcohol*, as they have not the will power or inclination to take a middle course."

The heart of the liquor question is the habit its use engenders. There are other things that men use to excess, but which do not entail a habit of such deadly hold and consequence. Moderation in eating, playing, etc. is within the power of most people; these are not such desperate business as alcohol, which sets up an abnormal condition that cannot be waved away by a casual resistance. You may reasonably urge a man to delight himself with fewer sweets, less athletics—that is, to practice moderation. He may, if he will, make a decision and go his way, the issue closed once and for all. But for many a man who uses liquor this analogy in moderation fails. It is like telling him to set a house on fire moderately. The very moderation which you allow him keeps up a constant warfare. He has an urgent physical condition to deal with—an insistent craving that demands gratification. A man in his relations to alcohol is by no means to be compared to one practising over-eating or other indulgences which has no organic change accompanying it. The drinker may decide he will be moderate, he will omit a drink, but ten minutes later, an hour later, he is called on for a fresh decision—and again and again. We all know what is too often the outcome. Each surrender weakens the will and

eventually there is no sacrifice he will not make to gratify the longing.

Hence often the irrelevance in urging a drunkard to reform by asking him if he values his situation, if he loves his family, if he has no fear of retribution. His whole being cries out for alcohol. It is as sensible to ask an advanced alcoholic these questions as to ask a man tossing with fever to lie quiet; both are diseased and their poor crazed bodies are in control, and the finer things are as nothing. The father who blindly seeks to "accustom" his boys to alcohol should understand that he is not dealing with externals as a colt is trained to the bridle, but he is interfering with nature. He is accustoming the human body to a poison which nature seeks to expel, thus setting up an irritation which in certain cases becomes well defined and is called the drink habit.

The only way to stop the evils of alcohol is to abate the alcohol itself. It must be outlawed. Its use must be made "bad form," as it is by athletes in training, and unfashionable. It is a poison and must be labelled "dangerous" and kept in a locked place. What powerful stuff it must be that a spoon-will scent a room and that it will preserve leather! If it caught only an occasional victim, men might harden themselves and say the pleasures of drinking compensate for a few unfortunate tragedies, but the drama is all about us; it is too rapid and tragic to be tolerated by men who love their fellows and fear God.

Moderate drinking was tried out in the United States and officially abandoned as long ago as 1836 when the temperance societies and workers of that earnest period—having sought in vain to keep men to wine and malt liquors—resolved that the only effective basis for temperance work was total abstinence from all drinks that can intoxicate. The United States has been an experiment station in this reform, tracing back to 1785 when Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia College of Physicians, riveted the attention of that time. We have been through many phases of the crusade. It is a war full of discouragements and reactions, but the issue at stake is as old as the race and so it is not strange that victory should be delayed. In the United States, as in Canada, the effort is to curb the evil not alone by personal work, but by legislation. So vigorous has been the fight in polls and in legislature that the liquor interests in America are now superbly organized. The hand of the "traffic" has been omnipresent in all departments of civic life.

Indeed it is this peril perhaps more than a conscience awakened by the enormities of the evil that has frightened Americans into seeking to check the Liquor Power in politics. But the fight is two-fold,—to stop the demand and to stop the supply. Originally the stress was on redeeming individual drunkards. This was waged royally about 1840 when the "Washington Movement" in John B. Gough's time enlisted thousands of pledge-signers and fraternal temperance

societies were formed. Everything was ripe for Prohibition when the Civil War overwhelmed the liquor issue. Later the pitiful failure of seeking to reform men when the State licensed places to demoralize them was forced home and emphasis was again laid on legislative effort which of late has been markedly successful. But legislation, even when achieved, is disappointing unless there is a strong body of total abstinence sentiment among the people. It is to build up such sentiment that such societies are forming here and elsewhere.

Custom rules the world and nowhere is this more true than in social life. In some communities a dinner is complete with no wine; in others a glass or two will meet the demand of fashion; elsewhere a fringe of glasses or the hostess thinks all is lost! and yet the same kind of people eat the dinners—people of the same race, same traditions, same religion. Custom explains the difference—illogical, senseless, unmeaning Custom. The hosts don't wish to serve so much, the guests have no desire for it. Yet Custom prescribes it. As Carlyle says, it is amazing how long a rotten old custom will linger until someone comes along to clear the ground.

The appeal to better these conditions is not to all. Here and there is a man, a woman who by inheritance, by tradition, by some experience, has an understanding, a sense of responsibility that gives spiritual perception of commonplace situations; such recognize the need. It is a fine thing to help an individual man or woman, but it is divine statecraft to build up a good custom or break down a bad one that shall control the actions of men long after individuals are forgotten; and, knowing what I do of the demoralization worked by drink in the Orient, it seems to me that a few earnest Christian women of assured social position in each of these ports could do a work that angels might envy. The young men of Shanghai see no reason why they should practice total abstinence where there are so few exemplars, and example sifts down and through the social scale. A dozen such women could break the spell of an evil-working custom—a half dozen could. All honour to the occasional woman to-day who thinks clearly at a time when outgrown Custom binds us down, and whose home radiates only cheer and health. By saving souls from death she shall shine as the stars forever.

Many an older man will live out his days on the old order; but he may at least teach his children that the world is changing and that total abstinence is a safe road. It is high recommendation for a young man to be uncompromising on this question, whether he offers himself for a position or applies for the hand of a wife. I can hardly imagine such a one, if he be of even fair abilities, failing in life, for it would connote qualities that would command attention of employers. The United States Bureau of Labour reports that fifty-one per cent of American employers discriminate in favour of total abstainers. The practice

means higher efficiency. Efficiency is the watchword among men as never before and all that interferes with it is regarded with disfavour.

But the strongest incentive to total abstinence is the call of duty. Gen. Neal Dow, the father of the "Maine Law," laid down the proposition that "No man has a moral right to do that which if the whole world should follow his example, as some are sure to do, will produce more harm than good." It is the brotherhood of those who abstain, because it is right that has accomplished most. Science and modern efficiency are working in the same direction, but it is the ceaseless call to the higher nature in man by the persistent few that has forced what improvement there is. Things that are bad never improve of themselves; it is the external force that compels it. When men say "Conditions are greatly improved I can remember when things were much worse," implying that no aggressive action is needed, they overlook the fact that it was the tireless work of the few, the revelations of wrong, the rebuke, the appeal that stirred to action.

Total abstinence makes its claim to all. It is certainly the duty nearest at hand. It is the creed of many—to leave the world a little happier than they found it. Is this mere sentiment? Others paste over their desks a pretty paragraph to the effect that they expect to pass through this world but once and if they have any good thing to do for their fellows, they want to do it quickly, for they will not pass this way again. Here again we have a laudable outreach; but is there body to it? Do they want to do these things badly enough to sacrifice a bit? If so let them fly the banner of total abstinence. Before God, I know of no more timely service to one's fellow men.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

Last Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock a special Committee of the Municipal Council, consisting of Messrs. D. Landale (Chairman), W. A. C. Platt and H. de Gray, with Dr. A. Moore, Acting Health Officer, in attendance, met a representative committee of Chinese residents to discuss the subject of the enforcement of Municipal regulations to deal with the outbreak of Plague. The Chinese committee consisted of Messrs. Chow Tsing-piao, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shao Gin-tow, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Wen Tsung-yao and M. Y. Chung, of the 'anton Guild, Shen Tun-ho of the Ningpo Guild and the International Bank of China, Yu Ya-ching, Ningpo Guild and the Netherlands Bank, Chu Pao-san of the Picce-Goods Guild, Chen Yu-chai, Bankers' Guild, Heu Kung-cho, Silk Guild, Yang Hsin-chih, Silk Filatures, Dee Tse-min, Canton Guild, Wang Jui-chih, Shangtung Guild, Chi Lai-fong, Siking Guild and Ewo compradore, and China Thompson, representing the Foreign Merchants' Association.

The meeting lasted until 11 p.m. and as a result of the long deliberations a *modus operandi* was agreed upon and it is embodied in a proclamation which was issued yesterday. The following is the text of the proclamation:—

The Council hereby announces and notifies the public that on November 18 at a meeting between a special Committee of the Council and representatives of the several sections elected through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a method was devised for putting plague prevention measures into force in a manner complying with medical requirements and yet in accord with popular feelings.

This method, publicly discussed and agreed upon with the chief Chinese merchants, comprises points which are plainly set forth in their order as follows:

1. The By-laws apply to plague alone
2. The search for cases of plague in the infected district will be conducted by a Chinese doctor with foreign qualifications from an independently instituted Chinese Hospital, to be accompanied by a foreign lady doctor. The search will apply to an area in Hongkew limited on the east by the North Honan Road, on the north by the Haining Road and on the south by the Soochow Creek, until there is one month clear of cases.

3. If the illness is found in fact to be plague, the affected person shall at once be sent for treatment to a hospital outside the Settlement, of a satisfactory and modern management established independently by China. If his death finally follows, all such matters as his laying out, etc., etc., shall be arranged in accordance with Chinese custom, thus complying with the people's sentiments.

4. Extermination of rats, etc., shall be performed by the residents and the Health Office after the following manner.

- A. The general keeping of cats for rat-catching.

- B. The general use of traps for the same purpose.

- C. All rat holes shall be blocked up.

- D. The general use of disinfectants.

Now let all take note of this special proclamation which is issued in compliance with the general sentiment and in order to put an end to all further uncertainty.

Let none disobey.

There is, perhaps, some ambiguity in the second clause; but it may be inferred that the Minutes of the joint Meeting will remove this. In the remarks of the "Shenpao," which we give below, this clause is clearly alluded to in the sentence. "A Chinese will carry out investigations to ascertain whether Chinese have plague or not." From this it might possibly be inferred that the enforcement of the Regulations is to be left in Chinese hands. That, however, cannot be the intention of the Council, and it might be as well to emphasize the fact that the Health Department is continuing its functions in the area under suspicion, but that, when it is necessary actually to enter a house to look for suspects, this part of the work will be

performed by a foreign lady doctor and a Chinese doctor. The lady doctors, it is to be presumed, being in Municipal employ temporarily, are to be regarded as the substitutes for sanitary inspectors that prove acceptable to the Chinese.

The "Shenpao" of Saturday publishes a *resumé* of the discussion between Committees of the Council and the Chamber of Commerce in the following terms:—

"Yesterday at 5 p.m. the Council invited certain leading merchants for a joint discussion of the plague prevention question. The chief results of the discussion were as follows:—

1. The Chinese will establish a hospital independently for themselves.

2. A Chinese will carry out investigations to ascertain whether Chinese have plague or not.

3. The place of inspection shall be limited to a district in Hongkew bounded on the East by north Honan Road, on the south by the Soochow Creek and on the north by Haining Road.

4. There will be no further discussion on the subject.

5. Burials will be in accordance with Chinese practice.

This compromise is characterized as an act of consideration for popular feeling on the Council's part. The article ends with some brief pseudo-patriotic remarks.

THE PLAGUE.

On Tuesday in accordance with the arrangement arrived at by Committees representing the Council and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, house inspection by a lady inspector and a Chinese doctor was begun. No opposition was encountered during the day.

We understand from a source that must be regarded as unimpeachable, that the report of Friday's meeting, as translated by some of our contemporaries from the Native Press, was erroneous in many particulars, and gave a distorted impression of what occurred.

Several details of the proposed arrangement appear to have been overlooked by the public. It may be presumed, for instance, that inspection of dwellings by a trained lady inspector will be just as efficient as an inspection by the Sanitary staff, many of whom have had no special medical training. Again, in regard to the Chinese Plague Hospital, which, it is understood, will be outside the Settlement, this institution is to be under the supervision of Dr. Cox and his partners, who will naturally be responsible for correct diagnosis of Plague cases, effective sanitary precautions and other details of hospital administration and routine. It may be disappointing that the Municipal Isolation Hospital for Chinese, which is now in perfect readiness to receive 200 patients and contacts, if necessary, is unlikely to be used for Plague cases, but Chinese opposition to isolation in a Municipal Hospital is so widespread and determined that to attempt to enforce it at this juncture would almost certainly defeat the ends in view.

The main thing to be remembered is this: the Health Office must not be restricted for one day from enforcing its campaign against Plague. Anything calculated to arouse unnecessary friction must therefore be avoided. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the extermination of rats, and fumigation and rat-proofing of houses are, from the point of view of the Health Officer, as necessary as the isolation of human cases of Plague to rid Shanghai of the danger with which it is threatened.

MONSIEUR J. DE RIJKE.

A complimentary dinner was given on Tuesday evening at the Shanghai Club by the Council of the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects to Monsieur Johannes de Rijke, Engineer-in-Chief to the Huangpu Conservancy Board, on the occasion of his departure from Shanghai. The members of the Society present were Mr. C. H. Godfrey, President, in the Chair, and Messrs. A. E. Algar, N. E. Cornish, E. J. Dunstan, T. J. Eldridge, J. Prentice, C. W. Thomas, T. Weir and Capt. F. W. Tyler; while the guests included, in addition to the guest of the evening, Sir Pelham Warren, K. C. M. G., M. von Zeppelin Overmoller, Messrs. David Landale, H. E. R. Hunter, and H. T. M. Bell.

At the conclusion of the dinner the Chairman, after reading a letter of regret from Mr. A. H. Collinson, Vice-President of the Society, for his inability to be present, referred to the purpose of the gathering that evening. He said that he was very much taken by surprise on Saturday to hear from M. de Rijke that he was returning home on Thursday next, and though the time at their disposal was too short to arrange a larger gathering, the Council of the Engineering Society decided that it could not let him depart without expressing their esteem of the services he had rendered to Shanghai. M. de Rijke, he said, had won for himself a place in the front rank of Engineers before he was appointed by the Chinese Government to come to Shanghai to train the Huangpu, on which the city depends for its existence. He had outlined his scheme in a report to the Chamber of Commerce and Municipal Council in 1898, and that the scheme was a sound one, and that it had been partially carried out with marked success, had been confirmed by the recent report of Sir John Wolff Barry, Sir William Matthews and Mr. A. G. Lister.

It had been said that Engineers have left monuments to themselves all over the face of the globe. Sir Benjamin Baker had left a monument to himself in the shape of the Forth Bridge, an imposing structure which could not fail to impress anyone who saw it, and so it would remain well cared for, a fitting monument to the man who designed it. M. de Rijke's monument as far as Shanghai was concerned lay in the bed of the Huangpu,—there was nothing about it to appeal to the eye, but its maintenance was nevertheless

a matter of paramount importance. M. de Rijke had impressed all with his kind and genial manner, and all would hope that they were not saying farewell to him, but that he would still hear the East a callin', no matter how hard, and that he would respond to the call.

Sir Pelham Warren proposed the health of M. de Rijke. His praises as an Engineer had already been sung and he said that he would only refer to him as a man. He had been struck by M. de Rijke's honesty and straightforwardness when in 1897 he had outlined his conservancy scheme and pointed out that it was impossible to gauge with any degree of accuracy the expense of such an undertaking. M. de Rijke must be regarded as one of Shanghai's greatest benefactors in the last fifty years, and those whom he left behind must see to it that his work was not thrown away, but was preserved.

Mr. D. Landale spoke of the sense of gratitude felt by the commercial community towards M. de Rijke for his great work, and said that he felt confident that the undertaking would ultimately be maintained.

M. de Rijke in responding expressed his thanks to the Council of the Society of Engineers and Architects for their hospitality. He was not leaving without some misgivings. It would be idle to pretend that the conservancy work was finished or that all that had been done could be left unwatched. The river suffered from a disease—consumption; the ravages of that disease had been seen in Soochow Creek. They had to be provided against, and his uneasiness was due to the fact that he did not feel that this aspect of the case was sufficiently appreciated in Shanghai. Intimate knowledge of the Huangpu prevented him from agreeing with the Consulting Engineers that a great part of the conservancy scheme—particularly in the upper reaches—could be left in abeyance. The Outer Bar, moreover, called for special attention. He was leaving Shanghai now, glad enough to return to his home and family, but the River would be in his thoughts and his advice, if ever asked for, would be at the service of the community of Shanghai.

M. de Rijke sailed by the P. & O. Namur on Thursday.

HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

The following letter accompanies the quarterly Report of the Huangpu Conservancy Board (The Report will be published in our next issue):—

Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Shanghai, October 28, 1910.

Sir,—I. In accordance with the stipulations of the Agreement made in Peking on September 27 1906 regarding the establishment of a Board of Conservancy for the Huangpu River and with reference to our Report of July 29 1910, and previous ones, to

the Consular Body on this subject, we have now the honour to present the following statement regarding Conservancy work during July, August and September 1910.

II. *Staff: Appointments, Changes, etc.*—(a) Foreign Staff: Messrs. Boomma and Stratton, Assistant Engineers left the Board's service as also did Mr. Nederlof and Mr. Popp, Superintendents of works, Messrs. de Keyzer and H. W. Elzelingen, fascine overseers, and Overseers C. Prest and T. French: their services no longer being required. (b) Chinese Staff: No important changes.

III. *Engineer-in-Chief's Quarterly Report to the Board.*—A copy of the Engineer-in-Chief's Quarterly Report to the Board is enclosed.

IV. *Report on Conservancy Work and Plans by Chamber of Commerce's Engineers.*—During the three months under review there arrived in Shanghai the report on conservancy work, etc., prepared by engineers specially employed for the purpose by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. The report was generally speaking very favourable to Mr. de Rijke's plans and the way the work had been carried out.

V. *Expenditure and Funds.*—At the end of September 1910, reckoning as paid all sums for which the Board is pledged, funds remained for over seven months work, proceeding at the same rate as during the first nine months of 1910. If the last instalment of the loan, which is not required, be discarded and the interest on it saved, work could go on for a still further period of seven or eight months. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure for July, August and September is enclosed supported by the necessary vouchers.

VI. *General.*—The Board has received orders from the Nanking Viceroy to bring Conservancy works to an end, dissolve the Board in November, and establish at the Yang Wu Chu an office for Conservancy maintenance, to assist and advise the Taotai an engineer has been appointed.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servants,

LIN YEN-YEH,

Customs Taotai.

H. F. MERRILL,

Commissioner.

Directors of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K. C. M. G.

H. B. M. Consul General and

Doyen of the Consular Body,
Shanghai.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.
—ADVT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during September Quarter 1910.

Receipts.			
Balance from June Quarter, 1910	Hk. Tls.	65,841.12	
A. Superintendent: on account Annual Grant, 266,539.49	Hk. Tls.		
Quarterly instalment Conservancy Loan Sh. Tls. 375,000		336,624.78	
B. Unclassified: sundry receipts ...		33,689.02	
C. Gain by Exchange .		138.24	
D.			
E.			
Total Net Receipts September Quarter ...		636,991.53	636,991.53
Advances Repaid		333.33	
	Total.	703,165.98	
Expenditure.			
1 Salaries...	30,024.95		
2 Transport.	1,605.98		
3 Rent	1,981.35		
4 Plant: Cost and Maintenance	2,590.64		
5 Houses, Furniture, etc.	233.41		
6 Ordinary: Stores, etc: Miscellaneous	211.72		
7 Conservancy Works	369,743.47		
8 Loss by Exchange .	—		
9 Special Payments...	153,164.27		
Total Net Expenditure, June Quarter	559,555.79	559,555.79	
Advances lent	338.33		
	559,894.12		
Balance carried forward ...	143,276.86		
	Total	703,165.98	

H. F. MERRILL,
Commissioner.

Prepared by
A. G. H. CARRUTHERS,
Accountant.

Shanghai, October 20, 1910.

Huangpu River Conservancy,
JOHN DE RIJKE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GENTLEMEN.—Herewith I beg to forward my quarterly report No. 17 on the execution of work done in the river and its mouth at Woosung during July, August and September last.

A copy of the report on surveys made at my direction along the lower river this quarter, as received from the Surveyor, Mr. Muller, is annexed to this.

In the preceding report No. 16 under the head "Outer-bar" page 4, and under "Training-works at and below Joss Jetty" page 11, I pointed out the necessity of continuing without any interruption these Training-works until properly completed.

At present I could only repeat the same.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN DE RIJKE.

To the Directors of the
Huangpu River Conservancy Board,
Shanghai.

Huangpu River Conservancy.
1. Works made under contract.
Woosung Outer-bar Training works.
—Contract No. 1 with the E. A. D.
Co. Ballast-stone or rubble.

Supplied this quarter.

In July 12,209 tons
In August 8,192 "
In September... 6,028 "

Together... 26,429 tons

The greater part large stones. The stone was used as follows:—

1. As filling in between the concrete-blocks placed in the topwork, and
2. Dumped on the slopes of the Jetty and of the Training Dyke.

This finishing-work has to be done under close daily supervision on account of the Board.

By careful and repeated soundings it was found that in many places the stone under water was not up to the slope-line of the plan, and though many other places are found raised to from 1 to 3 feet and more above that line, the latter cannot be regarded to compensate for the first.

Stone-junks, when arriving at the work, are always in a great hurry to get rid of their load, and in case of dumping under water it requires experienced and trusty people to get the stone in the right places.

Lately all stone is being reshipped in barges and dumped with much more care whilst sounding, but this can be done only during fair weather. More than half the time this quarter the work has been interrupted by wind and waves, as also by want of stone when junks were detained by rough weather and adverse winds.

At the end of this quarter not a single section of the Training-works could be called completely finished according to the plan. According to the contract the work had to be completed on the 13th of September; now it seems that all will not be completely finished before the end of October.

Adjusting Concrete-Blocks.—By an accurate releveling of the whole of the Jetty-work it was found that a number of the concrete-blocks had settled down deeper into the rubble mound, some to more than two feet below the line, a part of these, no doubt, had been set too low when placed originally. Not less than 280 of these blocks have now been lifted by cranes and after filling in rubble underneath, reset to a little above the specified line. Also this work was frequently interrupted by rough weather. It was thought that this settling of the blocks was also

caused by high waves breaking over the Jetty during storms in August; in so far as this was the case it cannot but have strengthened the structure, rendering it more solid and more able to withstand wave-action in the future.

The breastwall of concrete on the 1st section of the jetty.—During this quarter the topwork of this section was completed by depositing big rubble-stones on either side of the breastwall designed to screen the workharbour from the waves outside. The top height of this wall in the plan is 16.5 ft. L. W., but it has been found by an accurate releveling, twice over all the way from the benchmark at Signal Station, that this top height is not more than 16 ft. L. W. and in some places even a little lower.

At sight from a little distance the wall does not show any local sinking, the top then appears as a straight line over its whole length, reason why I must suppose some error in leveling at the time the wall of concrete blocks was built, only some more settling by the extra load of big rubblestones on the slopes on either side, lately deposited, is not improbable.

Now considering:

That the height of the wall lately found was taken by leveling from the Signal Station gauge, which is about 2½ miles stream-upwards from the Jetty;

That during ebbtide there must be, or at least in time will be, some fall in the stream along that distance;

That for the top height of the wall 16.5 L. W. is meant that much above the L. W. level on the spot, which ultimately may be 4 or 5 inches lower than the L. W. mark at Signal Station.

Taking account of the above, the real height of the wall cannot be more than half a foot under the mark in the worst places, which is but a trifle considering the very soft bottom found at the time in the line of this first section; and as lifting the tier of topblocks, all over five tons in weight, would be quite impracticable, I do not see anything against leaving the wall intact as it is now. Thus far not any wave, nor even spray, was seen to flow over into the workharbour which all the time has been a complete shelter for junks and other small craft.

The heights now taken for the 2nd and 3rd section of the Jetty and its slopes also refer to the L. W. mark at Signal Station, so that also there some allowance is left for a little more settling which might follow hereafter.

The Seadyke and Bundwall of the harbour.—During this quarter, especially during the storms in August and September, the waves outside ran so high as to overrun the Seadyke and also the harbour bunding was a little overflowed with the result that along the inside of both the claybacking has been washed out to some extent. With a quantity of clay, dug out in the fields near the Fort, all such holes have now been properly filled up and the clay well rammed down.

Reclaiming around the workharbour.—The filling up of this space, over 18 acres in area, with dredged soil, was a part of the dredging contract, or contract

No. 2. When this was completed in September last year, the filled-up space had been properly raised to 14ft. L.W., the height specified. In the contract no mention is made of maintaining that height by the contractor.

From the beginning of this year when the soil pumped in became quite dry, the surface appeared to be extremely fine sandy matter easily set in motion by high winds; later on this became worse and during last summer sand dust so much increased that oftentimes all parts of the dwelling-houses around were filled and the whole neighbourhood in a cloud of dust. This, of course, has much lowered the reclaiming, in some places more than 2 ft. To repair this the only way seems to me to wait until dredging in the river commences again, then to fill up the space in the same way by pumping matter over it and cover the surface with a thin layer of clay. At present, the nuisance of sand dust is getting a little less, as the filling is becoming overgrown there with weeds and willows; but even this greening has now to be watched against sheep and goats driven that way by the owners.

Plant in use. 2 floating cranes, 1 tugboat, 6 large and 4 smaller pontoons, and 3 rowboats.

Labour.—Men employed in the works.

1 foreign Superintendent.
2 foreign Foremen, and on an average;
143 natives as coolies, No. 1's, sailors and laodahs, engine-drivers, stokers and watchmen.

Workable days:—July: 23½, August: 25 and September: 24½, together, this quarter, 73 days, of which several in which very little could be done except on shore and highwater work.

Outerbar Channel.—This time no improvement can be reported. The depth of water in the Channel along the 3rd section of the Jetty is almost the same, even a little less, than at the end of the preceding quarter. No doubt this is also owing to the very turbid water of the stream all the time during the last three months.

Only some effect of the stream regulating-works in execution on the right side, at and below Joss-Jetty, is now felt on the flats in the middle of the mouth, which lately commenced to grow out more on the Pootung side.

The last soundings just made also show a perceptible decrease in depth on that side.

Probably on account of the very turbid stream the outer edge of the Outerbar S.E. of the Lismore Lightvessel, was found to have grown out a little distance, but as that edge is very steep (from the 15ft. depth-curve to that of 30ft. is now a distance of but 120ft.) and clearer water soon to follow an extension farther out seems improbable.

II. Dredging work.—By contract No. 3, for 1,200,000. cub. yds., barge measure, all in the Astraea-Channel. The dredging was continued this quarter with two bucket-dredgers the Rhenania and the Shanghai, whilst the suction-dredger, the Canton, was used for pumping as much of the matter on shore as was not dumped directly from the

barges. The Rhenania was at work only during the first nine days of July, the Shanghai from July 1 until; August 13, when all dredging in the river was stopped. Both dredgers worked at the upper-end of the Astraea-Channel, on the left side, opposite Upper-Gongh. The Canton continued pumping dredged matter behind the R. W. bunding during the whole month of July and three days in August. Dredging done this quarter, after reduction for too much water found in some of the mudbarges (see monthly reports).

	cub. yds.
By the Rhenania.....	21,636.48
" " Shanghai.....	141,040.08

Together.....	162,676.56
Previously.....	1,065,210.58

Total.....	1,227,887.14
Of which by contract No. 3	cub. yds.
with the E-Dsing Co.	
completed 8th August.	1,200,000.—

The remainder, or..... 27,887.14 was dredged by special agreement direct with the owners of the plant, the Netherlands French Harbour-works Co.

The matter dredged during this quarter was deposited as follows:

	cub. yds.
Pumped behind the	
R. W. bunding,	
Woosung.....	112,671.32
Dumped in mass from	
the barges in Ship-	
Channel behind	
dams I and O.....	50,005.24

Together this quarter	162,676.56
-----------------------	------------

In the annexed table is shown the depth and width of the Astraea Channel at the end of September, besides the increase and decrease of cross-sectional area between the normal-lines.

Considering the very dirty stream all the time this quarter the result can not be called disappointing.

Since the whole stream of the river is led through the Astraea Channel, scour has been always very active as it is still, at least during springtides. The scour will remain doing its work yet for a time, it may be three years or even longer until the superficial areas of the different cross-sections have grown to the size of the main river, and only a few of them are now getting somewhat near to such dimensions.

But owing to the very unequal nature of the bottom, as found, from stiff clay to easily running fine sandy matter always liable to shift, no doubt the scour will remain irregular as long as the stream has not become what is called "in train".

If left to itself deep holes with consequent shallows, and what is worse a splitting of the track here or there, may follow and thus navigation be more or less interrupted.

Therefore, I say again, that a proper dredging outfit should be ready at hand soon to control the scour in the Astraea Channel.

An old wreck, thought to be that of a large sea-junk, was discovered in the middle of the fairway near Limit-Bea-

con. The depth of water on the wreck being less than 18 ft. at L.W., it had to be removed, which was done by a party of our men headed by a Customs diver. After being blown up with dynamite, the debris was cleared out by the local Chinese divers and other means. This took sixteen days work in September.

Works under own administration.—The principal work in hand this quarter was the stream training below Pheasant-point i.e. at and below Joss-Jetty, which had been commenced in April last.

	sq. yds.
Zinkstaks. In the parallel work..	31,741
In the 4 cribs across..	33,147

Together this quarter.....	64,888
Previously.....	39,869

Total at the end of September..	104,757
Gabbioni.	

	pcs.
In the 2 cribs at Joss-Jetty this	
quarter	2,726
Previously...	347

Total at the end of September...	3,073
----------------------------------	-------

This completed all gabbioni-work intended.

It was necessary to extend the parallel work at its lower end by 1,200 ft., making 7,200 ft. long. The necessity of a still further extension later on is possible.

In order to secure the bottom and prevent a further deepening increasing the cost of the work, the first layer of the whole system (all zinkstaks 60 ft. wide) was made with all possible expedition and completed in August. A further raising with 2nd and 3rd layers is being continued in different places most urgent in regard to the currents to be restrained and diverted.

The upper two cribs and parts of the parallel work are already raised to above low water. The noisy stream rushing over these works during the first hour or so of a Spring-flood tide, shows what restraining means, as also the necessity of making such cribworks across in pairs.

Shore-defence at Woosung village.—Already, before work at Joss Jetty was started, it was observed that the shore opposite, just at the entrance of the Woosung Creek was being attacked very strongly by the tide, both at ebb and floodtide. Deep water, 60 ft. and more at L. W., was found at but 130 ft. out. The only defence of the river-bank here is a row of piles now in a rotten state; the depth of water along this about three or four feet.

The steep undershore was all pure silt without any stones as was found by sounding a little downward of this place. In this very dangerous state the dyke protecting the village could not be left and the Director, Mr. Merrill, readily agreed with me at once to defend the undershore which was done by four strong zinkstaks together with 2500 sq. yds, and an additional quantity of stone of 236 tons thrown on it along the old piling. This has cost less than the \$6,000 estimated, but it is possible that another zinkstak will be required

later on. The place is still being watched.

Along the big river—the Yangtze—there must be more than a hundred thousand such places which could be defended in the same way if attended to in time by expert men, and thus save uncounted millions of taels' worth of land and other property. Shore defences made only above low water, as is so often done in China, are in most cases nothing but palliatives.

Woosung Fort Jetty extension.—Of what is left of the Old Woosung spit at the end of the Jetty a depth of water was found of from about 20 to 23 or 24 ft. Also to prevent that in time a pool be formed and a consequent shoal farther out, it was necessary to secure the bottom with a layer of zinkstaks to be covered over with big rubble stone.

This work was commenced in August and at the end of this quarter was sunk 5,222 sq. yds. of zinkstaks, most of these 100 by 60 ft. Had the weather allowed, much more would have been done. As this extension is to be about 600 ft long and the place quite exposed to all easterly winds, now prevailing, it will take yet some time to complete.

Woosung R. W. Wharf.—A strengthening of the basework of the bunding became necessary in one place where the bundwall gave way. The liquid mud pumped in behind the wall then had a height of 16 to 17 ft. above L. W. the pressure at low tide was thus rather great. No doubt the weak spot was caused by the clay backing there being made not strong enough, not deep enough rammed in and not in time with 2,255 yds. of zinkstaks and some extra stone, the base was promptly repaired and that of the top work followed at once.

Cribworks below Black-Point.—Of cribwork No. 17 the top work was finished with 371.5 tons of stone.

Parallel-dam between Upper-Gough and Kajow.—This long dam has been completed with 3,810.5 tons of stone.

Closing-dam No. 1 across Ship-Channel at Upper-Gough.—With 2,825 tons of stone, the dam was levelled up again higher and its slopes on either side pitched up to a height of 11 ft. L. W.

The non-arrival of stone-junks was again the reason of the dam not being quite completed.

But during the last stage of a flood-tide and the first of an ebb-tide there is hardly any fall in the stream outside, so that even when by a very high tide the dam should overflow a little not any harm could be done.

Mud-deposit at Upper-Gough.—The Upper-end of this, more or less exposed to stream and waves at high tide when the parallel dam is under water, had become damaged; this was mended by forming there a new slope of clay fixed with brushwood and fences and this work covered over with 389 tons of stone.

Cribwork at Dyke-End.—Low places in crib A. were leveled up with 156.5 tons of stone.

Cribwork at Storm.—The island bank that has grown in front (just opposite Kajow), and now entirely covered with rushes, etc., leaves an open space of

shallow water between it and the left riverbank. To prevent too much water drawn that way from the main river, by which a by-course would be formed in time, one of the two dams, across (b) was raised higher to about 6 ft L. W. For this was used 367.5 tons of stone.

Another 209 tons of stone have been used this quarter in leveling up low places in cribworks near Upper-Gough.

Of all the stone used this quarter, 838 tons were taken from work made before the diversion in Ship Channel, thus costing now only labour.

Totals this quarter.

74,865 sq. yds. of zinkstaks."
2,731 pcs. gabionis.
12,432 tons stone (zinkstaks-ballast-stone not included.)

Materials.

- (1) In stock 1st of July, 1910.
- (2) Arrived and accepted this quarter.
- (3) Used this quarter.
- (4) In stock 1st of October.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brushwood bdis.	702,426	662,536	1,032,473	332,489
Stakes bdis. of ten pos.	11,800	1,707	12,307	1,200
Reeds piculs	1,950	6,803.7	6,803.7	2,140
Bamboobaskets pc. (gabionis)	2,746	26,888.9	2,746	—
Bal last-stone tons	—	26,888.9	26,888.9	—
Poles of different lengths	986	—	486	500
Native rope 2 thr. lin. ft.	174,000	774,000	720,600	227,400
Native rope 27 thr. lin. ft.	3,000	19,800	19,500	3,300
Seizing wire lbs.	26,731	—	7,002	19,729
Galv. iron wire lbs.	3,364	34,542	27,542	10,057

Workmen employed and Plant, see the monthly reports.

Workable days.

July—21.

August—26.5.

September—20.5.

This quarter. 68—days.

Shanghai, October 20, 1910.

(s) JOHS. DE RIJKE.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

To JOHS. DE RIJKE, Esq.,

Engineer-in-Chief,

Huangpu Conservancy.

July—September, 1910.

Survey: Astrea Channel was sounded three times during the quarter from Storm to Pheasant-Point, lines 3 to 400 feet apart.

Seven lines of soundings about 2,000 feet apart were taken between Black Creek and Point.

That part of the Channel between Buys No. 2 and 5 was sounded again, lines 7 to 800 feet apart, as well as that between Buoy No. 1 and Signal lines 400 feet apart.

One hundred and forty-six lines of shore soundings from 50 to 100 feet apart were taken from a little above Gough Middle to near Kajow Creek and 33 lines 40 ft. apart at Woosung Creek.

The railway Bunding was levelled and 41 line of shore soundings were taken outside of same lines 25, 50 and 100 feet apart and cross-sections of them were prepared for the Engineering Department.

Three lines of soundings were taken behind the dredger.

Line No 7, Limit-Salient, was sounded three times, thereby ascertaining the positive existence of a wreck being in that part of the Channel which was sounded again when the wreck had been removed along 15 lines 50 feet apart.

Two tide-gauges were put up, one at the Woosung Outer Bar Training-Jetty and the other at Ruin.

The position of the Woosung Spit Buoy was changed on two occasions.

The parallel dam at Gough Lower was surveyed, while two points on it were fixed by triangulation.

The Light-boats in Astraea-Channel were replaced by Light Buoys, the new positions of two of which were marked out.

Soundings were taken between Woosung Creek and 2 stone and 8 lines 125 feet apart at the end of the Training-Jetty.

One pole was fixed by triangulation for the raking line at the Outer bar and another for Joss Jetty Outer Works.

Loops were carried from the Woosung Light-house Bench to the Seadyke and Sea-Wall on both of which Bench marks were established.

High and Low waters were noted on the 8th, 9th and 10th July at the following Tide Gauges, Signal Channel, Gough Junk, Kajow-outer and mill and on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th September at Signal, Princes, Training Jetty and Ruin.

The steam-launch Li-Chi, was in dock from 7th to 20th July undergoing the annual overhaul.

Every possible assistance was rendered to Mr. Shen-hao, the Secretary to the Liangkang Viceroy, in connexion with the survey of Shengko lots.

Shanghai Harbour: The frontage of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd's Mill No. 2 and China Merchants' Lower and Central Wharves were measured to ascertain the area of Land to be reclaimed.

Office.—All the above surveys were plotted on the Standard maps and various tracings prepared for the Engineer-in-Chief and the Engineering Department.

Shanghai, October 7, 1910.

(w. s.) H. CHR. MÜLLER,
Surveyor.

CONSERVANCY OF HUANGPU RIVER.			Expenditure.	
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during September Quarter, 1910.			1 Salaries ...	30,024.95
Receipts. Hk. Tls. Hk. Tls.			2 Transport...	1,605.98
Balance from June Quarter, 1910...			3 Rent.....	1,981.35
A Superintendent on account annual Grant Hk. Tls. 266,- 539.49....			4 Plant: Cost and Maintenance	2,590.64
Quarterly instalment Cons. Loan S. Tls. 366,624.- 78.....			5 Houses, Furniture, &c....	233.41
E Unclassed: sundry receipts.....			6 Ordinary: Stores, etc. Miscellaneous	211.72
C Gain by exchange, ...			7 Conservancy Works	369,743.47
Total Net Receipts, Sept. Quarter.....			8 Loss by Exchange	—
Advances Repaid			9 Special payment.....	153,164.27
Total....			Total Net Expenditure June, Quarter.....	559,555.79
			Advances, Lent	333.33
			Balance carried forward...	143,276.86
			Total.....	703,165.98
			(s) H. F. MERRILL, Commissioner.	
			Prepared by (s) A. G. H. CARRUTHERS, Accountant.	

THE ASTREA-CHANNEL AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1910,
between the Normal lines.

Depth and width at mean lowest water of Spring (L.W.) see Sketch-Plan.		a. At the end of June, 1910.		b. At the end of September, 1910.	
No. of Cross sec.	Cross-sectional Area in sq. ft.	Increase	Decrease	Width in ft. of the Channel	Deepest across.
	(a) (b)	(b-a)	(a-b)	15 ft. 18 ft. 21 ft. 24 ft. ft.	
I	37,325 36,020	—	1,305	1,260 1,160 1,070 1,000	29.8
II	37,750 38,885	1,135	—	1,360 1,190 1,090 990	29.2
III	41,650 42,400	750	—	1,210 1,080 920 850	40.5
IV	42,940 42,700	—	240	1,160 1,100 1,000 890	35.8
V	41,400 44,000	2,600	—	1,060 910 790 660	55.4
VI	40,600 40,275	—	325	1,380 1,270 840 540	39.2
VII	37,260 37,490	230	—	1,600 1,560 1,320 450	27.6
VIIA	36,800 35,645	—	1,155	1,580 1,460 1,230 140	25.6
VIII	37,390 37,100	—	290	1,530 1,550 1,100 600	25.0
IX	36,935 37,030	95	—	1,480 1,390 1,050 670	27.7
X	35,340 37,940	2,600	—	1,440 1,190 940 700	29.0
XI	36,100 37,090	990	—	1,300 1,100 880 620	29.3
XII	36,965 37,500	535	—	1,200 1,070 840 660	32.6
XIII	36,600 37,900	1,300	—	1,060 940 800 640	32.8
XIV	34,720 34,380	—	340	970 820 700 610	33.6
XV	40,180 37,520	—	2,660	1,020 840 710 610	38.0

Dredging this quarter:
by the Rhenacio 9 days in July
by the Shanghai in July and August. In sections I to III.
All dredging stopped August 13.
The stream very turbid during the whole of this quarter.

THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, November 13.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Assembly revealed the first check to the growing confidence of the Members in their ability to mould the Central Government to their honest desires for reform. On Monday last the firebrands of the Assembly carried all before them.

The house had no hesitation in expressing its dissatisfaction with the three years' term, and the President's suggestion to appeal to the Government Council probably averted a more insistent demand direct to the Throne, which certainly would have precipitated a crisis. The ultra-progressives, however, on Wednesday, made the Hunan loan question a test of their power. The edict referring to that matter was scathingly criticized. But it was most noticeable all through the proceedings that not a single reproach was cast at

the Throne. It was the Grand Councillors and the Tschibpu that were to blame for having sanctioned the loan, and the Governor of Hunan for not having submitted the proposal to the Hunan Provincial Assembly. Indeed, it was expressly stated by several speakers that the Throne could not be held responsible in any respect; and if some people see in the statement an indication of the rôle the Throne is expected to play in the administration of the empire, *vis-a-vis* the future parliament, the position certainly is in accord with the avowed intentions of the Imperial Assembly, namely, to protect the Throne from its enemies and its ill-advisers.

On the Wednesday in question one member, ascending the speaker's platform in front of the President, made a vigorous attack upon the whole official administration of the empire. He began with the Grand Council, characterizing it as a corrupt committee of incompetent people, unfitted by education, experience, or probity to administer the affairs of this great country, specially at a time when a strong tide of reform was setting in. Passing on to the Government Council as a body he found in it illimitable causes for dissatisfaction. The presidents of Ministries and Boards were not all incapable, but the virtues of the few served but to disclose more vividly the appalling inefficiency of the remainder. Then the provincial officials came in for severe indictments. Viceroy and Governors were held up to vigorous scorn; and running down the official scale he culminated in a graphic description of the iniquities of petty officials. Probably never before in the history of China had one of the people dared to make such utterances in a public place. As the fiery torrent poured from his lips he looked like one inspired; and the crowd of Chinese in the gallery forgot, until the speech was ended, to marvel at his temerity; and then, as he walked back to his seat amid the plaudits of the House, expressions of sympathy and consternation struggled for mastery, finally leaving their possessors somewhat agast.

Other speakers concentrated the blame on the Grand Councillors; and after many sharp attacks it was resolved to ask the Grand Councillors to attend personally and explain why the Governor's action in a measure had been endorsed.

Prince Pu Lun was ill that day and the Vice-President of the Assembly who occupied the Chair said: "I am prepared to ask the Grand Councillors to attend, but I should not like to promise that they will do so."

"Please ask them," said a member. "How do you wish me to ask them? —Send a telephone message? 'Yes! Yes!'" added several other Members. "Send a telephone message."

Accordingly the Secretary left the hall to do so. After some minutes he returned, saying that the Grand Councillors were all engaged. Some had gone to the Waiwupu. The remainder were not free.

Another member then asked for Prince Ch'ing to come; and, finally,

the House adjourned pending a more definite reply.

After about twenty minutes had elapsed the Members were recalled to be informed that none of the Grand Councillors could attend.

"Then we want them here tomorrow," said one Member. Another suggested that they should suspend all business until the Grand Councillors did attend, until they came into the hall prepared to explain why they had sanctioned the Hunan loan which had not been referred to the Hunan Assembly. "These officials follow not the law," he added "How can we expect lesser officials to be honest when high ones set them such a bad example? We ought to straighten the Grand Council; by doing so we shall protect the Throne and benefit the people."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A lively discussion ensued as to whether the suspension should be given effect. The President offered personally to ask the Grand Councillors to attend and the motion was put to the vote. It was lost by a narrow margin.

Over three hours had been occupied by the Hunan loan question, which was not set down for hearing that day, but notwithstanding the excitement that had prevailed throughout the discussion the House went quietly on with questions of no special importance. Everyone felt, however, that a deadlock had narrowly been averted and that the Grand Councillors would be rather ill-advised to comply with the peremptory demand of the Assembly. It was just a question of how far the Government would let the Assembly go. Had the Grand Councillors appeared the Members would probably have been satisfied with a very brief explanation; but they were progressing too rapidly and their next demand might have been much more unreasonable. It was not surprising, therefore, to learn that a special meeting of the Members had been held on Friday to consider a message from the Government. What the message was or what the decision of the meeting had been could not be learned until Saturday when the next regular sitting occurred.

THE VOLTE FACE.

It was scarcely necessary to listen to what was said to understand that the attitude of the House had undergone a considerable change. Indeed the demeanour of all the most uncompromising members was thoroughly downcast. One looked in vain for a happy face. And as the proceedings began to take form it became apparent that discretion, which is generally unpopular, had registered a victory over less desirable, but more noble impulses.

A petition intended to be sent in duplicate to the Grand and Government Councils was read to the House. It was a mild affair, containing nothing that would bring the blush of shame or anger to the cheeks of high officials. There was no reference in it to the attendance of the Grand Councillors and many of the most ardent reformers sat hunched up in their seats, their chins on their breasts and expressions of defeat without disgrace resting upon their

faces. A few innocuous speeches were made, but there was no spontaneity in the proceedings. Indeed the whole House appeared relieved when the Memorial was passed and subjects containing no memories of thwarted triumph or averted defeat came up for discussion.

There was one noticeable figure at the Assembly that afternoon, however, in the person of General Yin Chang, President of the Ministry of War. He sat on the seat reserved for high officials, on the right of the dais but inside the main hall. Clad in smart uniform he remained throughout the proceeding, prior to the adoption of the Memorial, alert and keen, scarcely moving for over an hour. Not a few onlookers were inclined to connect his presence with the attitude of the House and to speculate upon the future relations of the modern army General Yin Chang is establishing and the parliament which is the goal of the members of the Imperial Assembly. It was evident that His Excellency was merely interested in the one question; for as soon as it had been dealt with he rose and left the House.

In conclusion, it must be remembered that the powers of the Imperial Assembly have not been clearly defined. It is true that edicts and the highest government officials have stated clearly that it has no legislative powers whatever, that it is purely an advisory body. But that is not sufficient at a time when reformers are pleading and striving for an actual parliament. Every member realizes that each new concession is an asset to his party. The young Assembly strong in hope, looking upon itself as the pledge of complete regeneration throughout the country, is eager to a fault to justify its existence; and when one remembers the tremendous issue involved in the present movement, issues that have never before been obtained without bloodshed, one is forced to admit that the conduct of the Imperial Assembly is a splendid promise for the future parliaments of China, and that it already compares favourably with some old and experienced Houses.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH ANHUI.

We are indebted to the Rev. E. C. Lobenstein for the following account of the famine in North Anhui:—

The people in the northern part of the Province of Anhui are face to face with one of the worst famines in their history. The rainfall this summer was the greatest of which there is any record, and the autumn crops were a total failure over a region of approximately seven thousand square miles. It is estimated that two and a half millions of people are affected, and the death-roll of the coming months is bound to be very great, unless adequate relief can be given.

In order to acquaint myself with the actual conditions, I made, a few weeks ago, two trips into the famine district. The one took me from Huaiyuan along the banks of the Ko river. This river marks the southern boundary of the affected region, the famine not

extending, so far as I was able to learn, south of the river except in a few places where the land is very low. I found that the whole of the country lying to the north and east had been flooded during the summer, and that little or nothing had been harvested. The land just north of the river, which ordinarily even in times of flood is high enough not to be seriously affected, was from one to three feet under water during the days following the heavy summer rains and the crops were everywhere flooded out. So desperate were the people already in September, as they saw starvation ahead, that some thousands of them, connected with the Anching-bang, banded themselves together and marched through the country robbing every one who had any food-stuffs laid by, or who was reported to have any money. Some of these bands were well-armed, and for weeks not a night passed but had its story of robbery and murder to tell. The country people were terrified. Embankments were thrown up around all the villages in a remarkably short space of time, and the people from the neighbourhood all moved into these fortified centres. But they were quite unable to protect themselves, and had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities availing themselves of the newly-built Tientsin-Pukou railroad to send troops into the country, the local situation might have become very serious. As it is, the soldiers have been able to keep the people, although driven to desperation by hunger, from gathering together in large bands, and the large number of executions in each of the *yaméas* has put an end to a large proportion of the robberies. My trip extended only to Mengchen, one hundred and fifty *li* north-west of Huaiyuan, so that I did not get into the Koyanghsin and Pochou districts, but I was assured that the same condition of things existed right on up to the borders of Honan.

The second trip, made in company with Mr. Carter, a new arrival at Huaiyuan, took us directly across the centre of the famine district. The area affected includes the whole section of Anhui which lies north and east of the Huai and Ko rivers. It includes the districts of Huaiyuan, Mengchen, Koyang, Hsüchou (called locally Nansüchou, to distinguish it from Hsüchoufu in Kiangsu), Lingpi, Szichou and Wuho. Other districts are said to be affected also, but I have no personal information regarding them.

Several small rivers flow from the north-west to the south-east through this section of the Province, and it was along their banks that the loss of life and of property was the worst. The whole country is flat, the only hills being some thirty or more *li* north of Nansüchou, so that when the heavy rains fell in the early summer the whole country was turned into a vast lake, with swift currents to mark the river courses. The rise of the water was very rapid, taking place in one night, and scores if not hundreds of villages were swept away. Thousands are supposed to have been drowned.

The railroad engineer at Kuchen reported that one of the bridges near Kuchen was quite choked up with the bodies of the drowned, and the *débris* of the houses. He found himself a prisoner in the second storey of the temple in which he was living, and it took him nearly a whole day before he could get a boatman to remove him to a place of safety.

We met between two and three hundred refugees on the first day of our trip. While thousands had already left to seek support elsewhere, they had stayed behind to plant a little wheat, so that they would have something to return to in the Spring, and had then left to try to keep body and soul together by begging, or by such scanty work as they hoped to be able to find, until the spring wheat crop can be harvested. Our observation confirmed what they and others along the way told us, namely: that from one third to one half only of the amount of wheat planted each autumn could this year be sown, owing to the abject poverty of the people. It will, therefore, take the people several years to get over the effects of this summer's floods, even if they manage to pull through alive till the spring. Most of those we met had a little food for their journey, and only a few of them stopped us to beg. They were self-respecting, hard-working farmers, off in search of work if they could get it; and if not, reduced to what is for them very much harder, to try to support themselves by begging. We met not a few whose faces were turned north. They had been away from home for a month or more, and finding it impossible to get work, or to support themselves by begging, were wandering wearily back to their home villages, preferring, as they expressed it, to die at home rather than amongst strangers.

The flood has caused the Tientsin-Pukou railway to raise its embankment and bridges in the flooded districts, and to leave more openings in the embankment than they had formerly planned. There is still some embankment work to be done, and a few thousand men will be able to find work during part of the winter; but the relief thus afforded will be but a drop in the bucket. Hundreds of thousands must be provided for in some way or left to die of starvation. The Government will undoubtedly do all it can, but a few tens of thousands of taels will not go very far toward relieving the situation. In our own Hsien seed wheat was given out, or rather cash wherewith to buy wheat, but it amounted only to four hundred cash for a large-sized family, and to half that amount for a smaller one. It was just about enough to plant one Chinese acre. In some of the villages the people said that it did not pay them to try to collect the money to be distributed, as it hardly amounted to enough to cover the cost of their food to and from the place of distribution.

The gentry and people were everywhere desirous of enlisting the sympathy and help of the foreigners. They spoke in most appreciative terms of the work done three years ago in Kiangsu Province, and were eager to have the

Famine Relief Committee undertake work this year also. At Nanhüchou the "self-government society" called on us repeatedly and entertained us in their rooms; and at Mengchen the members of the local Chamber of Commerce were earnest in their appeals for help. They are fully awake to the seriousness of the situation, for the number of persons affected is very large, and the length of time to the spring harvest is long. For six months, hundreds of thousands will be absolutely destitute. Probably over a million people in this region will be dependent upon the charity of others; hard-working, diligent people suffering for causes over which they had no control.

It is very earnestly to be hoped that a Famine Relief Committee can be organized at once, and preparations made to help in as large a way as possible those who are so deeply in need of our help.

The following telegram from Dr. Cochran, American Presbyterian Mission, Huaiyuan, Anhui, bears out our correspondent's description of the condition now prevailing:

The famine is more severe than it was three years ago. The district extends from the Huai river on the south to Hsüchoufu on the north; from Pochou on the west to Tsingkiangpu on the east. Nanhüchou is the centre of the affected district. It is reported that two-thirds of the inhabitants of this district have been obliged to abandon their homes.

CONSTITUTION BUILDING IN CHINA.

VII.*

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PT. I. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

The first National Assembly edict was issued on the thirteenth of the eighth month of the third year of Kuang Hsü. It declares that in a constitutional government "the public expresses its deliberate opinion on all subjects; the upper and lower houses of parliament are the real foundations on which the executive rests. In China the time is not yet ripe for erecting the upper and lower houses of parliament, therefore it is necessary to begin with the 院政資 (*Tzu Ching Yuan*) that it may be the corner stone of the future parliament." Two presidents were appointed and commanded to prepare a constitution for this assembly. Their memorial with the first two chapters of the constitution received the Imperial assent on the tenth of the sixth month of the last year of the late Emperor. These memorials and edicts have been already discussed at some length, and need only be mentioned here. Arguments and precedents were drawn from old writings and practices, going to prove that the parliamentary idea had already existed, and showing how, in the ages long past, rulers sought the advice of their subjects, so that the "hearts of the people might be opened to trust and to obey."

On the eighth day of the seventh month of the first year of the present Emperor, an edict accepted proposals contained in a further memorial. This memorial contains the full ten chapters of the constitution of the National Assembly, the original first two being amended. This memorial shortly summarizes the contents of the ten chapters. The edict points out that these chapters, together with the rules and regulations of the Provincial Councils, form a single harmonious system, which is to be taken as the model for the constitution of the future parliament.

The objects of the National Assembly are twofold. First, it is a gathering of citizens of high and unblemished reputation, from whom can be obtained a reliable expression of the opinions held by the people generally, as to matters about which the government is willing to seek advice. The whole practice of government lies in keeping the peace. "There will be happiness if the people are content; there will be sorrow if they grieve." "If the multitude are keenly desirous of anything, give it them; if they are dissatisfied, take away the cause of discontent." A parliament is the modern method for discovering the chief causes of dissatisfaction and finding what will best contribute to the general happiness. The first function of the Assembly, its so-called legislative function, is to provide the government with information, so that the supreme authority may be well advised as to a course of action it may see fit to take. The second object is educational, Parliament is to be hereafter established, and the National Assembly is a school to educate representatives for the people; it is a place to get experience for dealing with legislative matters, a preparatory venture within the sphere of popular administration.

It is not correct to speak of the *Tzu Ching-yuan* as a Senate. A Senate, at least in modern phraseology, implies a bicameral legislature. It is a second House, or a House of Lords, to a Chamber of Deputies or a House of Commons. It represents interests which by reason of a restricted representation or a modified method of election, are, to some extent, differentiated from the interests that more especially receive the support of the more popularly constituted assembly. It owes its peculiar constitution to the fact that a ripper experience and a less degree of dependence on the chance variations of public opinion enable it to act as a check on the hasty action of a house more nearly reflecting the feelings of a majority of the citizens, and cause it to review with somewhat more leisurely deliberation the findings of the other part of the legislature. In a parliament consisting of two separate chambers one generally bears a closer and more direct relation to a larger portion of the population than does the other. The *Tzu Ching Yuan* does not stand in this relation to the *Tzu I Chu* of the provinces. It is not a second chamber in a parliament of two houses. The Provincial Council in strictly limited to the affairs of the province; the National Assembly in

Peking can generally only touch matters of national interest. When it does come into contact with the *Tzu I Chu*, it is only as a court of arbitration. The National Assembly is in itself the complete embryo of the future parliament of the empire. Although constituted as a single chamber legislature, it contains the elements of the upper and lower houses of a bicameral parliament. Half of its members represent the classes, half of its members represent the masses. Half of its members to all intents and purposes are appointed by the Emperor, and half of its members, to some extent at least, are elected by the voters of the provinces. Half of its members may be said to represent particular interests, and appointment, not election, plays the greater part in their selection. This half of the assembly is a true Upper House a real Senate. Half of its members actually represent the interests of the majority of the electorate, and popular election to a more or less extent, places them in the assembly. This half typifies the Lower House; its members are the members of a House of Commons. The consent of the *Tzu Cheng Yuan*, as a part of a single legislative system, is never necessary to confirm or ratify the decision of a *Tzu I Chu*. The National Assembly is itself the parliament of the whole country, altogether distinct and separate from the individual parliaments of single provinces. It is a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies united into one body, meeting together and voting as a single unit; the appointees of the Emperor do not deliberate and vote apart from the representatives of the people; the advice it offers is the advice of one undivided whole. The National Assembly is the foundation of the future two houses of parliament. At present it remains a unit, one corporate whole; in due time it will divide into two distinct entities, and appear as the House of Lords and the House of Commons of the National Parliament.

Leaving for a moment an account of the extent of the Assembly's powers, the organization may be shortly described. The internal organization is tinged with officialism rather than liberalism. The Presidents and Vice-presidents are appointed, not elected, and they are chosen from very limited classes. A president is appointed by Imperial edict and only princes and nobles or officials of the highest rank can hold the position. Vice-presidents similarly are appointed, by the Emperor and must be at least officials of the third rank. Article IV says that the members of the Assembly are to be appointed, though in certain cases election will have some share. Although election plays some part in the choice of those members who represent the electorate in the provinces, the election is not a direct election by the voters of the provinces and the final selection is in the hands of the governor. All members are said to rank equally, whether they represent a particular class, for example the class of princes and hereditary nobles, or whether they are merely commoners, and represent the ordinary voters of a province. Theoretically

their influence and position are the same; practically a prince of the blood may be expected to compel more attention than an unknown deputy from a far off province.

Measures for discussion are ordinarily introduced by a member of the Grand Council, or by an official of one of the executive boards.

Sessions are of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary. An ordinary session must be held every year and continues for three months; an extraordinary session may be summoned by Imperial edict when the occasion demands. A session is declared open by Imperial edict and the same authority brings it to an end. The Emperor has the right to be present in person at the opening ceremony, or he may appoint an official to act for him. It is also his province to deliver, in person or by commission, measures for discussion during the session. Grand Councillors and officials from the Boards are entitled to attend debates in which they are interested; they may take part in the discussion and urge the members of the Assembly to accept the policy which they are seeking to have adopted, but they are not entitled to record a vote on a division.

Ordinary sessions open on the first day of the end of the ninth month in each year, closing on the first day of the twelfth month. If necessary a session may be continued to the end of the twelfth month. Extraordinary sessions are summoned by special edict. An edict may be issued at the request of a Ministry or at the request of the President and Vice-presidents; or on the motion of more than half of the members, if one, or other, of these memorialists has some important matter requiring the Assembly's consideration.

Two-thirds of the total number of members is necessary to constitute a quorum, and unless a quorum is present a debate cannot be opened. A simple majority of the members present is sufficient to decide any question put to the vote; if the House is equally divided, the chairman gives a casting vote. Any measure introduced by the Assembly must have the support of at least thirty members. Members are privileged as to anything they may say within the Assembly Hall, but this does not avail for improper utterances outside the Assembly, nor does it cover the publication of a speech which transgresses the limits allowed by law. During a session a member may not be arrested except with the consent of the Assembly itself. Freedom from arrest, however, does not extend to criminal acts committed before the assembling of the parliament.

For the efficient transaction of business, the Assembly is organized into a number of committees, each committee, dealing with certain subjects. The committees are constituted by lot, but each committee elects its own chairman. Financial matters, to do with the legal codes and other legislative measures of the first importance are to be first discussed in the special committee. This preliminary investigation being con-

cluded, draft proposals are then submitted to the whole house for general discussion. No such organization is decreed for the Provincial Councils. Some such arrangement is necessary in the National Assembly. A session only lasts for three months and the range of subjects that can come before it is large. Not only will it have to do with the ordinary financial and legislative measures affecting the empire generally, but it may be called upon to act with regard to disputes and questions of censure sent up from the twenty-two councils of the provinces, a programme which may extend to considerable proportions. In addition, there are the petitions of individual citizens, no small matter in a country which is accustomed to executive and legislative action in response to memorials. Some method of dividing up the work of the Assembly among a number of smaller committees was essential.

General debates are open to the public, though a vote of the house has the power to exclude visitors. This vote may be as asked for by a Ministry, the Presidents and Vice-presidents, or it may be taken at the request of thirty members.

One chapter deals with the rules of discipline and the means for enforcing them. The conduct of the house is in the hands of the chairman. There is little fresh to be said with regard to this matter; a member not obeying the ruling of the President may be prevented from addressing the house, and, if necessary, he may be removed. The president has authority to declare a debate adjourned, if he cannot obtain obedience by other methods. For gross misbehaviour a member may be temporarily, and even permanently, expelled from the House. If a member, without sufficient cause, refuses to attend the sittings of the Assembly and absents himself for more than ten days, his name may be struck off the roll of membership. Temporary expulsion, is at the discretion of the President and Vice-presidents acting together. Total removal requires the assent of two-thirds of the members. When expulsion has been decided upon, against a member of one of the classes which need the Emperor's appointment to constitute a member of that class a member of the Assembly, an edict from the Emperor is necessary to give the decision of the Assembly operative effect.

Causes are expressly laid down for which an Imperial edict may adjourn or dissolve the Assembly. They are identical with those which justify a Governor acting in a similar way towards his Council. If the Assembly is dissolved under these conditions, a general election must be held immediately so that a new House may be assembled within five months of the date of dissolution.

Chapter IX lays down rules as to the internal secretarial organization.

Chapter X indicates what expenses may be incurred by the Assembly. Presidents and Vice-presidents receive their public expenses; ordinary members their public expenses and travelling

expenses. This amounts to payment of members during the time when the Assembly is in session. Provision is made for the cost of internal management and other sundry expenditures that may have to be met. The amount of these is fixed by edict.

Two additional articles conclude the rules and regulations. The first decrees the first day of the ninth month of the first year of Hsuan Tung as the date when this constitution came into force. The second article gives the right to memorialize for addition or amendment to the Presidents and Vice-presidents in consultation with the Grand Council. Care is thus taken that the Assembly as a whole shall have no control over its own constitution.

* Previous articles appeared in "The North-China Herald" July 15 and 29, August 5, 12, 19, and 26, September 9, 16 and 23, October 7, 14 and 21, and November 11.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE PLAGUE.

The following translation of an article in the "Shenpao" of November 16 is of interest as showing the change in the attitude of the Native Press towards the Plague measures:—

The Editor, in an evidently inspired article, refers to his arrival at the meeting in the Ewo Yuen Godown and commenting upon the uproar of the audience, proceeds to advance a series of arguments of which the tendency is to exhort all his readers to discard the illogical bases of their attitude to the question of plague prevention. The article reads as follows:—

"The fears and alarm which possess our people of late are as my readers will readily admit, based upon no other question than that of investigation for plague. Now the reason for which investigation for plague presents so many objections to our people and so greatly alarms them consists merely in the fact that before the event, as it were, there have arisen so many and various rumours that the conduct of the employees of the foreign doctors of the Health Department is in some points unsatisfactory; and also in the fact that it is doubted that the future regulations for inspection of infectious disease are too vigorous. We know that the origin of the alarms from which our people are suffering is not to be found outside the scope of these few sentences. If this is admitted we propose to explain them *seriatim*.

"Now the most alarming of these rumours is that human bodies are required for the manufacture and so forth. We conjecture that our people will not believe this. A rumour which may very easily excite people and create boundless alarm is that which states that those with yellow faces or big stomachs are seized. But pray ask big-stomached or yellow faced persons whether they have really been seized. The newspapers have daily set forth that this is not so, and our people can safely dis-

miss this rumour, and dispel their doubts on the subject.

"Again if it be stated that at the time of investigation by employees of the Health Office's foreign doctors they are to some extent violent, or forcibly push into houses for the purpose of examination, or forcibly carry out disinfection of houses on behalf of the residents—measures which our people regard as troublesome, vexatious or inconvenient—we must ask if they have not heard that the leading Chinese merchants have already discussed with the Council as to the institution of a Chinese hospital; and if they have not heard that the Council had already assented to an arrangement under which if hereafter it is necessary to carry on the investigations for plague there will be a Chinese doctor and a representative of the leading Chinese members of the community to proceed to the spot at the time. Therefore any sort of alleged violence or abuse will, of course, be completely disposed of.

"If again it is considered that opportunities are taken to make exactions, it remains a fact that it has already been clearly stated by the Council that those who have done this are shameless imposters and our people need not conceive any alarm on that point. So much for the questions which have given rise to alarm before the fact, which can now all be completely dismissed.

"As to treatment of the question for the future, it is most important to examine the by-laws which deal with investigation of diseases. Now the regulations previously proposed by the Council refer to all kinds of suspected infectious disease: and if procedure were necessary in accordance with these regulations they would certainly and inevitably be too severe. But surely our people have perused the press. In the press it is clearly stated that at the next meeting of foreign Ratepayers assent is already given to the proposal made in the open letter of Chinese merchants to the effect that inspection should only be in respect to plague, and that outside that disease no other infectious maladies would be dealt with. Therefore all the rules dealing with such diseases may be considered as cancelled.

"Now the reason for which it is absolutely necessary that there should be the strictest investigation for plague lies indeed simply in the fact that it is a most rapid calamity, and that if it is once epidemic the number of dead may run into hundreds of thousands. Formerly it was in Europe, and then it was in China, in Yunnan; and during the period of ten years, for which the disease lasted there were hundreds of miles of land left waste. From this example the danger may be realized. The detailed reports of doctors and the detailed statements of the Press have surely been noted and doubtless are well known by our people. Chinese merchants have only given public recognition so far as they affect plague. The reason is simply that plague exceeds any other disease in danger, and that it is their desire to protect human life. This is the only

action possible. Moreover, plague is not permanent; but if unfortunately we should be smitten with it, we should realize the danger of infection, and the importance of the lives endangered, and so give ourselves no leisure to think of avoiding the trouble and vexation of the necessary inspection. Moreover, at the time of these inspections there is to be a Chinese doctor and a leading Chinese merchant present so there can be no cause for anxiety as to trouble or vexation. It is indeed difficult to realize the reason why at this date our people should be so alarmed, and not even wait a little before giving vent to it. We will even go further and say that if they were afraid that these regulations as they now stand would be too stringent, they might at least on this day when the meeting was held, when leading Chinese merchants were present, together with numerous Chinese doctors, have given an ear to the discussion, and ask for their cancellation in a courteous manner. Since this meeting was held for the purpose of discussion upon plague measures, then if there be any real inconvenience therein, they could of course be carefully discussed and modified. If views on the subject were not in accord, a proper statement might at least have been made in criticism; but why should there be much vast disturbance and fuss so that the whole order of the meeting was broken up?

"While we would not venture to blame our fellow countrymen, we yet cannot refrain from asking why it is that they do not hesitate to cause so much anxiety and trouble, and why they are not more ready in the interests of public peace, but on the contrary willingly create this disturbance, and remove their homes elsewhere in crowds. It is hence evident that their alarm is, as it were, engraven upon their minds most deeply, and it is therefore obvious that what has happened has thus been the result of spontaneous and irresponsible feeling. They have not duly reflected upon this matter. So also the Council most surely wishes that the peace of the Settlement should be preserved, but has likewise assuredly not issued these severe rules in respect to investigation of infectious diseases in order to drive out people from the Settlement and cause them to remove to a distance; and similarly our leading Chinese merchants are surely willing that the peace of the Settlement should be undisturbed, and have not withheld recognition of these directions in respect to infectious disease in order to cause a disturbance among our countrymen. We need reflect upon nothing else but upon this single word, namely, that the Council having already carefully discussed the matter with leading Chinese merchants, and having consented to its application to plague alone and not to other infectious diseases; and having consented that at the time of inspection, a Chinese merchant and doctor shall proceed with the Inspectors; and having consented that China shall establish an isolation hospital for herself independently for curing plague; and having consented to hold

a meeting for discussion of the question in order to remove all inconvenience; it consequently follows that there should not be any further disturbances caused as hitherto; and that Chinese can set aside their feelings of anxiety and proceed peacefully with their livelihood."

The article concludes with a further eloquent exhortation to the people to remain quiet, and reminds them that hasty disturbance in the past has only resulted in loss to all concerned and in furnishing a pretext to the foreigner, and that the Council's action has so far been entirely directed towards preserving peace, and yet at the same time giving proper attention to measures of public health. Both these objects are of importance both to Chinese and foreign residents. Therefore the former must be most earnestly and impressively besought to raise no further ill-advised commotion.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The following striking address was given by Mr. E. S. Ling (F. C. '99) on October 21 in Foochow College before some members of the Fukien Provincial Assembly and students of the College:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: My speech to-night may not be such a lecture as your President desires me to give; but I sincerely hope that it may work as a sort of appeal to you, our dear fellow-students, who, after having been well trained in this college must bear the responsibilities common to all true citizens of a country.

It is with the greatest shame, regret and reluctance that I, who have been for twelve years in educational work, have to lay open to you and to the public, the existing corruption of our educational system of which we and our educators are so proud. To many a Chinese, it may seem dishonourable and unwarranted for me to expose to the world our national weakness but, on the other hand, to your humble speaker, it seems cowardly, arrogant, and deceitful to keep our corruption secret when we still have the opportunity of relieving the situation before it is too late. China is, we hope, still sound in the core.

The modern educational system, if we wish to trace its origin, was initiated in 1905 immediately after the abolition of the metropolitan and provincial examinations of the "eight-legged" essays. Schools and colleges of all descriptions have since been established by leaps and bounds throughout the length and breadth of the country. Certainly this is a sign that China is trying to keep pace with other great nations on the road to civilization.

Who would ever suppose that China with such reform introduced as a step preparatory to constitutional government, should to-day be handicapped by the very students whom she has educated? A tree is known by its fruits, a fountain by its water, and a school by its students.

The authorities selected from among the scholars of the old school, though ignorant of modern science and of the foreign languages, have always held the reins of the modern schools and colleges. The teachers, with a few exceptions, are those who have obtained some smattering knowledge of modern science or languages from the so-called "quickly-accomplished" schools of Japan or China. The students having caught hold of some books translated from the Japanese on "unity," "liberty" and "equality" began to practice their new ideas on their parents, teachers and the authorities of the schools.

The lawless idea of "liberty" was encouraged under the management of directors who themselves had never been educated along modern lines, and had never had discipline. Students easily obtained leave of absence from school on pretence of sickness, but instead of going to the hospitals they spent their time gambling in the houses of their friends. When questioned on their return to school, "sickness" was their general excuse.

The students found that the best place to experiment in regard to the "equality" of which they had learned in Japanese books, was either with their parents at home, or with their teachers in school. Once a little boy after he had learned the new theories of "equality" and "liberty" from his school, returned home and played shuttle-cock in the hall. Of course, his father objected to his action for fear that he might break the glass, but the boy coolly answered: "I am your equal. What right have you to stop me? I can do what I like. I am free." While in school the teachers are considered by the students to be their equals, if not inferiors; for in fact they have often been styled "public servants." Cases of friction between the teachers and the students ending in "strikes" on the part of the latter are very often reported in the newspapers. The teachers are instructed by the students to assign to the latter the length of the lessons they have to study every day and to find the meanings of all the new words in each lesson and have them written on the board. With the exception of a few, students leave or enter the class-room during recitation hours as they please without getting permission from their teacher.

With the "unions" formed in schools, the students become absolutely lawless. The positions of the teachers as well as those of the directors lie in the hands of the students who, in fact form the moving spirit of the whole institution. With the presumptuous power acquired from the "unions" which they have formed the students through the medium of the director (the President of the College) instruct the teachers as to the best methods of teaching and issuing examination questions. Let me illustrate this more fully to you. While occupying a chair in Nanyang College, I had the pleasure of teaching a second class which, when examinations came, demanded that before examination, thirty questions from the whole book should be prepared and that on examination ten questions out

of the thirty should be given them. To them this was an old custom of the school, but to me this was a dishonest act, which I have never done in my life. Of course the request I at once gently refused to grant. As a consequence, the students formed a very strong "union" and on the Monday following the examinations, they made a complete "strike" by not appearing in class.

The system of teaching in these Government schools is peculiar. European or American teachers are seldom engaged, because they are straightforward and maintain discipline. In order to rule them out from the schools, the students often form a body and approach the director, asking him to place Japanese teachers instead of these Europeans or Americans when their contracts expire. The director, who is always submissive to the students, can but

WASTED POUNDS ON SKIN ERUPTION

Of Face and Neck—Medicines did No Good—Suffered for Years and Gave Up Treatment in Despair—At Last Nose Became a Mass of Pimples and He Hated to Go Out.

NOT A BLEMISH LEFT AFTER USING CUTICURA

"After spending pounds in medicines of various kinds from doctors and chemists for eruptions on face and neck, which I have suffered from for a number of years, without finding the least benefit, I gave it up as a bad job and resolved to spend no more money. I considered it as good as throwing my money away. But gradually it grew worse and my nose became a mass of pimples and assumed a deep purple color. This made me almost frantic and



very reluctant to go out of doors. One evening, when reading my paper, I happened to come across an advertisement of Cuticura Ointment. I at once wrote and received a box soon after. It acted like magic, so I resolved to give it a fair trial and can truthfully say that, after using five tablets of Cuticura Soap and five boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I am completely cured—not a blemish to be seen. I have recommended Cuticura to several others who have received similar benefit. I shall now always keep it on hand and shall use no other soap but Cuticura Soap, which will prevent a recurrence. I cannot give sufficient praise to show my real gratitude for the liberation Cuticura has given to me. Edward Whitaker, 21, Westfield Rd., Leeds, England, Sept. 18, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to effect a speedy and permanent cure when all other methods fail.

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acquiesce. When the Japanese teachers are engaged, teaching is in nine out of ten cases, done through interpreters; this is not only a waste of time but a waste of money also. While teaching, the teachers spend the whole period in lecturing or in solving problems, and the students as a rule do not repeat their lessons until examinations come.

On Sundays most of the teachers and nearly all the students have a very busy time. Sunday to us a day of rest and blessing, but to them it is a day of curse and fighting. As birds out of a cage, they have a grand time in feasting, gambling and going to houses of ill-fame. Frequently they are mixed up in fights with other classes of people. The latter have very often been taken advantage of by the students, for the bodies of students are sacred and inviolable and the "strikes" made by them would bring pressure upon the authorities both of the school and of the province. The study of morality, according to the regulations of the Board of Education, has been regarded as the most important of all the studies in the curriculum of all the schools; but though the book on morality has been studied, the students turn a deaf ear to the teachings of our great sage Confucius. So the change of character is to be "not by might nor by power, but by the spirit of the Lord."

The knowledge acquired by the students is very superficial, for the teachers of whom some are well qualified, have not been given the opportunity or power to teach the students properly and systematically. The latter like to study high subjects and deep books before they have mastered the simple ones. I taught a class of students who according to their standard, ought to study the Third Reader, but they demanded the study of "The History of 19th Century." And under instruction from the director I gave them lessons in this book. I first taught them how to pronounce each word, then translated into Chinese every new word and explained the subject of each paragraph and its connexions with other parts of history. In studying mathematics, the teachers solved every problem for the students, who simply copied it in their note books. But in every school you will find half a dozen students who are very clever and diligent, so they as a rule become the best students and always stand at the head of the class. I quite honour these diligent students. So, after all, the following Chinese verse sounds only too true to the teacher.

謹	寬	吞	教
嚴	縱	聲	學
弟	父	忍	原
子	兄	氣	來
結	嫌	渡	非
冤	怠	春	九
仇		秋	流

China is now preparing for constitutional government which must have education as its basis; if the foundation is corrupt, how can the building stand? 皮之不存毛將安附 This is a problem which concerns us to-night, when we

wish to hasten the time for the opening of our National Parliament.

Now, gentlemen and fellow-students, I came here to-night not to make your minds dwell upon the corruption of our Government schools, but to protest against the evil existing in our educational system, in the hope that the gentlemen here and you fellow-students will some day, if not now, be able to extract the root of corruption, not only in our educational system, but also in our Government, and further than that, you will be able to plant in its stead the true and up-to-date education—education in every true sense of the word—that is, the education not only of the intellect, but that education of the heart which plays a most important and wonderful part in the movements of a nation and of the world.

Gentlemen of the graduation class and fellow-students, I warmly congratulate you to-night upon your having the discretion to select this college—the Foochow College—as the place of manufacturing your manhood. You have chosen well, for with the exception of the Anglo-Chinese College and St. Mark's College, this is the only college in Foochow that gives you a true and a high education—the education of the body, the education of the intellect and above all, the education of the heart which you cannot obtain from other schools.

China is to-day in pressing need of men—men of character—men who are willing to sacrifice their lives for a good cause. You cannot find this type of men in schools which train men to be physically and intellectually strong, but not morally strong. While in Nanking a fortnight ago, I was invited to dinner by a captain of a Chinese cruiser and during our conversation he said that the great lack of China to-day is men of character. When I see the corruptions of our schools, of our navy and of our Government, I cannot help telling you that China needs a true religion a religion that teaches men to honour the Supreme Intellect and "to minister but not to be ministered unto." China will certainly go to pieces unless her sons and daughters establish her on the Rock of Ages before the Manchurian clouds lower. China has plenty of men who wish to be ministered unto, but few, if any, to minister. The men possessing the quality to minister can only be found in the school of Christ.

You, fellow-students, must not satisfy yourselves with the fact that you are now in a school where better and higher education is given, but should remember this responsibility: "To whom much is given, of him much will be required."

You have been taught and may already possess such virtues as these: Kindness, punctuality, cleanliness, economy, diligence, perseverance, faithfulness, patriotism, honesty and purity, but you will simply deceive yourselves, this college and your country if you do not practise these qualities which make true manhood and which make a strong nation. Responsibilities go hand in hand with opportunities.

In maintaining discipline on the

part of the directors of government schools the failure is largely due to the lack of courage. Let us not be cowardly. A good cause makes a stout heart. A man of no back-bone can never run a school properly and efficiently. In carrying out your purposes in accordance with your conscience, you will have to face all difficulties, dangers and the loss of your positions, as I myself have experienced, nay, sometimes even the loss of your heads, as the reformers suffered in 1898, but God, our Heavenly Father, whom we faithfully serve, shall direct our paths if we only acknowledge Him in all our ways. Here comes the test of the material through fire. Prove to the world that you are made of the best Foochow College stuff indestructible by fire. Be like the Daniel of old. Dare to do right, dare to stand alone, according to the encouragement from our sage, 勇士不忘在溝壑志士不忘喪其元 China is to-day crying for this type of men. Will you answer to the call?

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

In consequence of the stress of modern life, Nervous Debility is one of the most prevalent disorders of mankind.

The everlasting wear and tear of the nervous system incidental to the demands of daily life, are not repaired as readily as when men lived more peacefully and had more time for the recuperative powers to exercise their influence on the body. The result is, we are all prone to make overdrafts on the bank of health.

To conquer this evil we need something which will restore the excess of phosphorus used up in the vital processes and supply a food which is easily digested and readily assimilated, for the tired body has not the nervous force necessary to digest the heavy foods most of us have to eat.

The preparation which supplies these essential qualities in an ideal form is Sanatogen. It is universally recognised by the medical profession as the world's greatest restorative and reconstituent. The phosphorus it contains rouses the feeble flame of vitality to a blaze, while the large quantity of nutritive casein of which it is, likewise, composed, is quickly and easily assimilated by the feeble digestive apparatus. The result is soon felt in renewed strength and vigour, both of body and mind.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C. B. M. D., F. R. C. P., etc., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, says: "After analysing Sanatogen I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus, that is, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve tonic."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all Chemists.

OUTPORTS, ETC.

CANTON.

From Our Own Correspondent

November 12.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH CHINA.

Some few weeks ago, there were troubles in Linchou, a city on one of the branches of the North River. So serious were the riots that the American missionaries were ordered to leave the port by their Consul. The unrest was checked and no further immediate danger was anticipated. The alleged cause of the trouble is the determination of the provincial government to take the census. The Chinese, with their long experience behind them, fear that this is but an initial step towards further levying of taxes. The centre of the present storm cloud is a district where three provinces converge. These are Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Yunnan. Thousands are said to have joined the ranks of the disaffected. They are robbing the houses of the well-to-do people. Unless the owner, when requested, at once makes a payment to the leaders of \$200, for which a receipt is given, which will guarantee him against all further molestation, his house and property are at once burnt down. The business people are greatly afraid, and are leaving their homes in large numbers, and are fleeing towards the city. The rebels are banded into units of ten. They have badges, and the Chinese characters which differentiate these units, are taken from the Three Character Classic. These freebooters are armed. Some have guns, of more or less modern date and finish. Others have revolvers. The number of their arms has been increased by the weapons which they have taken as loot. Many appeals have been sent to the central prefectural cities as well as to Canton for military reinforcements in order to suppress this rising, and soldiers are hastening to the disaffected spot. There is no need to fear a serious revolution, but it is likely that when the Imperial troops appear upon the scene, there will be reprisals upon innocent and guilty, and one more bitter memory will be left upon the minds of many, who, while they do not sympathize with the rioters, or brigands, know very well that such uprisings are the result of gigantic ignorance, and fear that the taxation of which they are the victims will prove an intolerable burden.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A few notes of a journey along the new line as far as it has been opened may be interesting to your readers. The station at Wong Sha in Canton is a very flimsy affair, and can hardly be called a station at all. The platform and the train are without protection overhead, and the passengers would be in a sorry plight in the event of rain. The second station, which is very important, inasmuch as therein alight many of the

passengers for the west end of the city of Canton, was originally of some pretensions, but it was built on foundations so insecure, that already more than half of it would have fallen, were it not that it has been shored up after the manner of many buildings in Hongkong. No tunnels were encountered along the whole distance, which is fifty-eight miles. The track is laid on very level country, and there were few cuttings of any moment. The line runs through very uninteresting scenery for the country is as flat as a pancake, and much of it is little other than sandy plains. The train in which we travelled there was but one paying passenger, though two others were travelling, but evidently they had passes. The second class carriage also was almost empty. On the other hand, the men's third class carriage was quite full. The first class carriage was, through dust, dirt and neglect fast going to decay. The venetians were tied up with string and wire; the lavatory was a disgrace. Progress was slow, and at no time did the train cover more than twenty miles per hour, and frequently not that. The train was punctual in starting and arrived up to time. But then it was difficult not to achieve this. Travelling was not very pleasant. The weather was warm, and so the windows were kept open. Hence the carriages were full of smoke, soot and dust, and so were our throats. The first class fare for the fifty-eight miles was \$2.20, and in the third class carriage eighty cents. Many sections of the line above what is opened have been worked on, and it was said that the hope is entertained that the line will be opened as far as Yingtak city, some time about the beginning of 1912. There are more engineering difficulties encountered farther on, and these are considerable in the mountain gorge, known locally as "The Blind Boy's Pass." But these are being overcome. Still sometime must elapse before the line is opened as far as Yingtak, and longer still before it reaches Shingchou city, and beyond this, we believe, nothing further has been done, or even seriously contemplated. At the rate things are going, some years must pass before the line is laid through the range of mountains which separates the Kuangtung province from the province of Hunan. Some of us will be greyer still before we can get from Canton to Peking by rail, and the run, at least in the south, will not be one to be undertaken without a generous willingness to meet sundry inconveniences.

THE NEW VICEROY FOR CANTON.

The new Viceroy for Canton is H.E. Chang Ming-ch'i. He has recently been Governor of the sister province of Kuangsi. He has lately been in Peking. We understand that he has asked for three weeks' leave of absence, in order to proceed to the capital of the Shensi province, where his aged mother has recently died. He will take the coffin to Shantung in order to inter it there. His assumption of office is looked forward to by many moderate people with hope. He is known to be in sympathy with

accelerating the date for the establishment of a more representative Parliament, and we believe that he himself has forwarded a memorial to the Throne urging that this be more speedily put into execution. On the other hand, there are some who think that he is not advanced enough. His work in the province will be no sinecure. The ineptitude of the late Viceroy has allowed the province to be overrun with brigands, and we can hardly understand the patience of the people who are willing to live and pay taxes, when almost every day they read of or suffer from the depredations of these freebooters. We are accustomed to these reports now, when we take up the native papers, but yesterday we noticed a list of nine of these robberies, and in many of them, when the robbers have taken all they want, they have set fire to the dwellings, thus being guilty of wanton destruction, and crushing cruelty. Moreover, the new Viceroy will have other things to attend to, and will need all his powers and all his wits to conciliate, and yet carry on the Government.

CHENYUAN.

(KWEICHOW).

From Our Own Correspondent.

October 29.

CROPS.

During the last few weeks I have been travelling in the country to the north of here. I found the people as quiet as usual and conditions on the whole fairly satisfactory. A fair crop has been harvested, though somewhat affected by the long-continued dry weather at the close of the season. Prices are quite high, however, and people who have all their food to buy must find it hard to make a living.

OPIUM.

Opium restriction is now a question of paramount interest here. Wherever a few men are chatting together in city or country opium is sure to come in for mention. Most stringent proclamations are posted everywhere, as well as verbal notice given by criers at the markets, warning people that hereafter there can be no hope of leniency in dealing with those who grow or trade in opium. It is declared that from the close of the present month the whole business will be outlawed. But I fear the murmuring now going on may lead to trouble, owing to the previous dilittante inaction of the officials. The people say; "For two or three years these warnings have been issued, and especially last year it was declared that severe punishment was sure for those who dared to cultivate the poppy. Only reckless scallywags who had nothing to lose and were regardless of life dared disobey. And now not only has no punishment fallen upon them, but owing to the vast increase in the price of opium they have won unheard of gains from little outlay. We, the good citizens, who obeyed your orders, have been penalized for our pains, and now we demand a chance to

recoup by planting poppy this season." There is a general determination to plant in spite of officials. But the country is to be scoured by numerous deputies, specially appointed by the Governor to see that his orders are carried out. So I fear some trouble. The people are already feeling restive under the burden of as yet unproductive reforms and take unkindly to any further tampering with their long established customs. A rumour has reached me that the Prefect here has given assurance that poppy planted in out-of-the-way inconspicuous spots will not be molested. This would be a characteristic piece of Chinese diplomacy. Had the officials acted fairly and strictly according to announcements during these last two or three years there would be no call for such diplomacy. The trade would be stopped.

A MILITARY CHANGE.

We have had a change in military circles here. The old General Fan, has been ailing for several years and finally succumbed about a month ago. The supposition was that his office would be discontinued at his death, as there is no need for a Chentai here to control the 200 odd soldiers scattered about the country. But a new incumbent has arrived. I have not yet seen him and know nothing of him. But if there is a real determination to modernize the military system of China these old time sinecure posts are only a sort of pension scheme for old men who cannot be too summarily turned adrift. For the time being, however, it would seem impossible to dispense with the antiquated military forces, in these regions at least. The forces of lawlessness are too numerous and well organized to make it possible for helpless rural communities to exist without police protection; and the modern machine-equipped and machine-drilled force would be absolutely useless for such a purpose. It will be a large problem to organize a new police system furnishing better protection, on the whole, than the old system and eliminating its abominable features.

NEW CONDITIONS.

However, I am more and more coming to believe that the Chinese will find some way to meet the demand of new conditions. They are a wonderfully adaptive people. For instance a few years ago the movement for a general postal system began. To me it seemed impossible to get reliable service from people whose sole principle of action seemed expediency. But now I have a growing admiration for the success thus far achieved by the Imperial Post Office. In this Province, sparsely settled, extremely illiterate and with utterly insignificant mercantile interests, it would naturally be very hard to gain patronage for a postal system. Yet the work now being done deserves high praise. We have now a fast daily service to our capital, eight days journey in 2½ days. And all over the eastern section of the Province new routes are being opened up. And most wonderful to me is the fact that on the whole, the force of operatives, both office clerks

and couriers, are striving to give an honest administration. Of course, they are well paid, in comparison with other occupations, but I could not have believed that Chinese could so far control their gambling instinct as to resist the chance of immediate profit because there was a chance of being dismissed for maladministration. I rejoice that I was mistaken.

BOUNDARIES.

Our officials are now engaged in trying to readjust the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions. Heretofore these boundaries have been most irregular, dovetailed into one another in all directions or even forming entirely isolated patches far from headquarters. Our District Magistrate has jurisdiction over a piece of country seven days' journey away, to reach which he must cross two prefectures besides his own. I have seen a building called "Five Prefecture Pavilion" in a small village, at which spot the territory of five Prefectures— isolated patches—meet. Now the Governor has issued orders to straighten out boundary lines for the sake of more efficient administration. The magistrates have to make some effort to obey instructions. They take into consultation in the matter some representatives of the new local Self-Government Boards; and I doubt whether their duties are made much easier by the narrow-minded opinions of the half-baked young patriots who seem to monopolize those bodies.

After a long dry season during August and September we have come into a long wet spell. Fortunately the crops were nearly all safely housed before it settled down to rain. Fall seeding of wheat and peas has been somewhat hindered. But these can wait without harm.

COINAGE.

Silver has been very scarce all summer rising to 1,900 cash per Tl. Now it has fallen to 1800. I do not know what has caused the scarcity. The new copper and silver coinage has not yet become established here. Provincial paper currency seems to be gaining in favour, though of course hindered by variations of scale.

FAKUMEN.

(MANCHURIA.)

From Our Own Correspondent.

November 16.

UNDER AN INCUBUS.

This town has never recovered from the upheaval of 1900. In the autumn of that year the Chinese soldiers, escaping from Mukden before the advancing Russians, looted and burned the shops for three days. Only one pawn-shop, belonging to the Merchant's Guild, now attests our respectability. The building of the Russian Railway was another severe blow. For by it the vast through cart traffic which brought wealth to our border town, has been nearly all directed away from us. To compensate for these drawbacks, Fakumen became three

years ago the head of a small county with the rank of *Ting*. Since then, though we have had four magistrates in succession, there has been little visible improvement in things generally. The streets are not nearly so well kept as they were when General Nogi had his headquarters here in 1905. We have, however, a fire-bell and an organized system of dealing with fires, and we have a Confucian Lecture Hall, which is crowded during the addresses that are regularly given on the topics of the newspapers and local affairs. It may perhaps be considered a small indication of progress towards enlightenment, that the idols of the Town Temple, when destroyed by a fire, were replaced by honorific wooden tablets. Though Fakumen is not rich, the Merchant's Guild supports a free Public Hospital under the efficient management of the Japanese Doctor Morita and a staff of Chinese dispensers. The recently started Board of Agriculture is making some headway in abriculture, so that in time our bare hills may be studded with leafy groves. Just now, Dr. Morita is conducting a party of local gentry to inspect the schools and other sights of Tairen, Port Arthur and Fushun. The South Manchuria Railway has allowed the party first-class accommodation for half second-class fare.

The rise of the Liao River in the summer flooded a large area of cultivated land near Tungchiangtzu. But no such destruction of life and property occurred as in Heiuminfu. Nothing but the thorough overhauling of the Liao River by dredging, which would be almost hopeless, or by canal construction, which is talked about by the Chinese Government, could resuscitate Tungchiangtzu. Before the advent of the railway this great emporium of trade was called "the second Newchwang." The bean-boat traffic has dwindled to a shadow of its former great activity.

A PROSPEROUS CENTRE.

In all this region West of the Liao, the most prosperous centre is Chengchiatun, officially styled Liaoyuanhou, eighty miles north of Fakumen. The opening of a port on the Liao, a few miles from the town, has been beneficial to the local trade. The Mongols within a wide area make Chengchiatun their place of exchange for skins, melon-seeds, grain, etc. No wonder it is rumoured that the South Manchuria railway wishes to connect the town with a point on their line such as Tieling. If the Chinchou-Aigun Railway ever comes into being, it would be folly to construct the line to Taonanfu as the crow flies, leaving aside Chengchiatun, which is the most considerable town on the route between Chinchou and Tsitsihar.

Taonanfu is still in the undeveloped stage. The early rush of settlers to take up agricultural lots in the new territory surrounding Taonanfu, has given place to a period of depression. Two or three bad seasons of crops have damped the enthusiasm of the colonists. The railway would no doubt bring about a change for the better, but it

would probably be many years before the sparsely occupied prairie between Chengchiaton and Taonanfu (a distance of about 170 miles by the ordinary road) becomes filled with tillers of the soil.

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

On October 15 the fine new three-story building of the Manchuria Christian College was opened in the presence of H. E. Hsi Liang, the Governor-General, H. B. M. Consul-General, Rev. Dr. Sheffield, Principal of Tungchow College, and a large company of Chinese and Europeans. The College, was built to the design of Mr. Ford, at the expense of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Missions, on ground generously given by the Chinese Government for a term of twenty years. Altogether twenty mow of land were granted just outside the outer west wall of Mukden, with the option of purchase on easy terms at the end of the period of loan. The College, being within the foreign settlement, is reached by a newly made broad road, is lighted by electricity and heated by hot-water pipes. At the opening meeting the Viceroy exhorted the students to be grateful to the Churches that had done so much for them and praised the work of the Rev. D. T. Roberston, the Head of the College. Mr. Willis, H. B. M. Consul-General, in the course of a humorous speech, told how before coming to China to begin his official career twenty years ago, he had believed Scottish Presbyterianism to be synonymous with narrow-minded bigotry. But after he had become acquainted with the broad and thorough work of the English Presbyterians in Swatow, he found his former view to be entirely mistaken. And now, having been three years in Manchuria, he had only admiration for the work of the Scottish and Irish Missions, efficient as it was in all lines, educational, medical and evangelistic. He would add his testimony that during his residence there, no important case of trouble had occurred between Christians and non-Christian. This he considered very creditable to the missionaries, for he not think much of Christianity that kept on appealing to civil authorities for support.

FOOCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

November. 1.

THE PARLIAMENT AGITATION.

The demand for a Constitution has recently received decided manifestation in Foochow. For months members of the Provincial Assembly have been working up sentiment and getting ready for organized effort. A telegram from Peking the latter part of last week was the signal, and at once it was arranged that a body of petitioners present the case of the people to the Viceroy on Sunday, October 30.

A large crowd assembled at the Temple of Confucius in the walled city and marched to the Yamén. They walked

in sections divided according to the prefectures of the Province, every one of which was represented by a considerable delegation. Over three thousand people crowded around the Yamén and many of the strongest financial and political interests in the Province—and especially in Foochow—were represented.

The leader and moving spirit of the crowd was Mr. Liu Ch'ing-yu, one of the vice-presidents of the local Assembly. At the Yamén he was the spokesman. For over half an hour the Viceroy declined to receive them. He finally appeared, preceded by an unusually large guard of soldiers.

While the throng kneeled, Mr. Liu briefly petitioned the Viceroy that he would telegraph to Peking beseeching the Throne to grant a Constitution during the ensuing year. In a few words the Viceroy pledged himself to forward their request and do all in his power to urge the matter.

A wave of ill-feeling swept over the crowd when they saw the unusually large guard, for they felt they were petitioning in an orderly and proper way and should not be treated with suspicion, like criminals. However, after the Viceroy's assurances and personal promise, they dispersed, and a general feeling of satisfaction is being expressed by those who were leading the movement.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

Some months ago plans seemed well under way for an electric lighting plant for the city—within the walls. The movement was soon brought to a close because of failure to get previous official sanction. However, there is now a new company with men of ample means behind it and it is properly organized. Steps are being taken towards concrete work at once. During the last few days Japanese, British, American and German firms have had representatives here in competition for the work of installing the new plant.

SOOCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

November 16.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Since Monday, November 14, there have been great celebrations in this city on account of the early opening of Parliament, and these celebrations will continue through this evening. A large proportion of the homes of the wealthy and many of the stores are decorated with flags and lanterns, and the street in front of the City Temple, truly "The Street Beautiful" of Soochow, is even more brightly decorated than at China New Year. Within the great court of the City Temple there are some very fine decorations, and at night the whole court is brilliantly lighted by electricity. Students from all the schools, both within and without the city, march through this great court, between 6 and 10 p.m., singing national songs and crying "Long live the Emperor!" It is needless to

say that tens of thousands crowd this way to the City Temple nightly to witness this great rejoicing, to say nothing of the decorations, etc. A handbill, printed by the Chang, Nyur, Woo (the three magistracies of the city) Society for the Encouragement of Learning, the Chang, Nyur, Woo Municipal Self-Government Association, and the Soochow General Trade Guild is being circulated throughout the city in thousands of copies. This is to explain to the uneducated the meaning of the granting of a Parliament. Loosely translated it reads:—

THE HAPPY DISCUSSION OF PARLIAMENT.

"This present month from the thirteenth through the fifteenth, during these three days, after dinner from 6 to 9, there will be at the City Temple the hanging of lanterns and the hanging of decorations and great crowds. We, scholars, farmers, workmen and business men should take lanterns and go to the City Temple to sing or to cry 'Long live the Emperor!' Because of what? There are those who understand and who need no explanation of these things, but there are many who will get wrong ideas. To these we wish to explain. In China to-day the business people have hardships, workmen have hardships, farmers have hardships, scholars have hardships, and officials and soldiers have especial hardships. Because of these hardships, and because of the many who will not assemble to discuss these hardships, let us who are willing to come out and assemble, let us think out means of righting these wrongs and lessening these hardships. This will be for the Empire's and for the people's good. The assembly will be the Parliament and the means the constitution. The Emperor Hsuan Tung is young and all of the affairs of the Empire are in the hands of the brothers of the late Emperor. Now it has been granted to the people that in the fifth year of Hsuan Tung the Parliament is to be opened. This was granted on the third (of this month) so that we, the people, can the sooner take up the discussion of these hardships. Therefore are we to be congratulated on the opening of Parliament and on the granting of the constitution. But one more important word. We, who are educated, must think out means (for our help). Therefore we beg all to quickly learn a few more characters and to read the papers more. The whole Empire will be of one heart and the affairs of the farmers, workmen, merchants will all prosper with a universal prosperity by the fifth year of Hsuan Tung."

On all sides the people seem to be rejoicing and yet many do not seem to know just what is the true meaning of these general celebrations. Every now and then one hears some old man grumbling over the state of the national affairs, and predicting ruin for the Empire. I asked an old man of the working class what was meant by the opening of Parliament. He answered "We are all to become emperors, and with so many emperors we shall go to ruin!"

THE CANAL.

The water is unusually low just now and all the launch lines are having a hard time on this account. On Saturday night last I witnessed a very interesting collision of two big tugs that were trying to pass in a narrow channel. They were both running at slow speed and reversed at full speed, when they saw the collision was going to take place, so that there was not much damage done; and one of the tugs ran aground to save a bad smash up. The following night I saw one of the China Merchants' big Soochow-Hangchow launches go aground just below Poh Tsab, in mid stream, in one of the broadest places on the Grand Canal between Soochow and Hangchow. She signalled the launch of a rival company for help. It stopped a moment and her crew laughed at the hard luck of the China Merchants' launch. Then "full-steam-ahead" was rung, and on up the canal she steamed.

The rice crop has now been gathered and all the farmers say that it is the finest crop that has been gathered in many years.

HONGKONG.

From Our Own Correspondent,

November 16.

THE CROWN SOLICITORSHIP.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies decided recently that the Crown Solicitor in Hongkong should not, in future, engage in private practice. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, who some years ago succeeded Mr. H. L. Denny in that appointment, has apparently preferred to give up the Crown Solicitorship rather than his private practice. The salary attaching to the appointment is £900 to £1,080, rising by £90 triennially. Though no official announcement has yet been made, it has become known that the appointment is to be filled by a cadet, Mr. J. H. Kemp, who has recently been occupying the post of Registrar of the Supreme Court. Mr. Kemp is an able official and much respected by all who know him; and though his appointment is said to give satisfaction in local legal circles, it must be said that there exists among the public a feeling that such a position requires a man of more legal experience than a cadet can possibly acquire in the Government Service in Hongkong. Mr. Kemp is at present in England "eating his dinners" at one of the Inns of Court.

VOLUNTEER CAMP.

The Volunteer Corps has just completed ten days in camp in the new territory. Now-a-days these camps are no picnics; the men have a very strenuous time. On Saturday night the Scouts made an attempt to capture the camp in the dead of night, but failed. The Volunteers not only occupied the blockhouses, but were so posted along the ridges as to completely defend all approaches.

A CHANGE OF FLAG.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, having sanctioned certain alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., which had been duly passed and confirmed by the shareholders, enabling the Company to transfer its steamships to an American Company so that they might engage in interport trade, the "Rubi" and "Zafiro" are now sailing under the American flag. The name of the Company has been changed to "The Philippines Steamship Co.," and American officers have taken the place of British officers on the ships. It was mentioned in Court when the Chief Justice was asked to sanction the changes in the Articles of Association, that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as "the big creditor" had filed a consent, while an affidavit filed by Mr. A. R. Lowe, Chartered Accountant, showed how the small creditors had been dealt with.

A QUEUE-CUTTING MOVEMENT.

There is a movement among the Chinese in Hongkong to get at least a thousand people to agree to cut off their queues. It is, indeed, asserted that the barbers are now cutting off queues at the rate of about a hundred a day. I am unable to verify this statement, but there can be no doubt that the movement is commanding very wide sympathy in Hongkong, and only shyness is holding a large number back from following the example set by the more daring spirits. The new fashion is most noticeable at present among the younger generation.

H.M.S. BEDFORD RELIEF FUND.

The net proceeds of the entertainment given at the theatre a few weeks ago in aid of the "Bedford" Relief Fund is shown by the balance sheet published in the papers to-day to have amounted to the dollar equivalent of £179.3.9., which has already been sent forward to the Admiralty. There will be some addition to this contribution from Hongkong, as 25 per cent of the gross receipts for last night's performance of Harmston's Circus have been promised. There was a good house, and the patrons included H. E. the Governor and the General Officer Commanding the Forces.

PORTUGUESE LOYALISTS.

The members of the Bibliotheca Portugueza and other "loyal vassals" sent a telegram yesterday addressed to "Manoel, King of Portugal, Wood Norton, London" conveying congratulations upon his birthday.

Much dissatisfaction is finding expression in Macao regarding the appointments which the new Government at Lisbon is making. A young naval paymaster, not over twenty years of age, has been appointed to take charge of the Treasury at Macao. The appointment is considered as a reward for his services on the "Adamantor" during the attack on the Royal Palace. Senhor Roccas, the late Governor of Macao, who was transferred to Angola about twelve months ago, has been superseded, and his post given to a Lieutenant

Coelho, who was banished from Portugal after the Oporto rebellion some years ago. News has also reached Macao that General Sir J. J. Machado, K.C.M.G., who was in China a year ago conducting negotiations for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, remains a loyalist and has retired from public life. His son, however, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Macao. Dr. Lello, who for many years filled that position and had been given the appointment again just before the outbreak of rebellion, arrived at Macao only to learn that the appointment had been cancelled by the Republican Government.

GERMANY.

From Our Own Correspondent

Berlin, October 24.

AUX ARMES, CITOYENS.

Just outside the southern quarter of Berlin not far from the old gate that used to stand on the Halle Road is the great Tempelhof field, famous for generations as the scene of the military displays on the occasion of the spring and summer reviews. It is stated that the armies of all Europe could be drawn up and then leave space there for all the reserves. It is certain that there was and is room there for the construction of half-a-dozen model workmen's villages, for parks, playgrounds, hospitals and in fact just those developments which Berlin so sorely needs. Now the War Office was desirous of selling the ground and the city of Berlin was desirous of buying and would indeed have offered very good terms. Moreover the city would not have exploited the ground by erecting those terrible barracks which in the poorer quarters of Berlin are euphoniously designated "flats." But the City Council of Berlin is mainly liberal or at least not strictly conservative in character, so the War Office sold the ground to the village of Tempelhof which is a cover for a bank-consortium. Berlin was not even given a chance to make an offer. The War Office did not do a popular thing and it certainly did not do a wise thing in the interests of domestic peace. It may be that the Reichstag will endeavour to interfere in the matter, but in the meantime the city of Berlin has adopted "measures" to teach the officials a lesson. The first reprisal consists, it is said, of a refusal to consider any further the purchase of the disreputable old building on the Linden called the "Royal Opera House," a building which was doubtless originally intended for ballet-dancing by the stage-heroinists of early-Victorian European history. Failing the purchase of the old house, the Emperor will not get his magnificent new building in the Tiergarten, whereof such lavish promises have been made to the international public, which it was expected to attract. "The construction of the new opera-house will now be delayed ten years," says an evening paper. Berlin scores a thrust. One is reminded

of the step-motherly treatment so often meted out to the city of Berlin by all sorts of governmental bodies who are or have doubtless been encouraged by the erstwhile treatment of Burgomaster Kirschnner by the Emperor. Berlin can wait just as the Oberburgomaster had to wait for Imperial recognition.

LAND V. INDUSTRY.

In many ways Germany would seem to be returning to the old mediaeval conditions under which the towns were perpetually at logger-heads with the princes and great landowners. To all appearances the protagonists at the next Reichstag elections (which the "North German Gazette" expects in the late autumn of next year) will be the Hansa League and the Agrarian League, the latter being of course the source of all governmental power in Germany, the controller of all the principal public offices and the almost despotic possessor of all local country administrative posts. The Hansa League is the representative of commerce and industry and therefore of the industrial and town population against the all-powerful Junkers or landlords. This week the Hansa in the person of its president Geheimrath Riesser threw down the glove to the Agrarian government and appealed for funds to fight the battle of industrial Germany against the despotism of the landlords. In order that the Government should be under no misapprehensions as to the object of the League the manifesto did not spare language and openly accused the Government of unjustly and inequitably favouring the powerful landlords at the expense of the townships. The "North German Gazette" as usual presented the Government with a "white sheet" for the official reply and the Government took up the glove in the form of a lecture on publicistic good manners, which was admirably calculated to amuse the public. Geheimrath Riesser replied. Pistols for two and coffee for one was virtually the burden of his speech. The lists are set! The issue promises amusement to some, but the interests at stake will make the struggle portentous for Germany, and if the Hansa League sticks to its guns the next five years may see the beginning of the end of the power of the Agrarian League. The Hansa League does not stand for Free Trade (as British Pelagians vainly talk), nor yet for reduction of armaments. It stands for something which to an Englishman closely resembles political liberty and distributive justice. But it will so obviously be necessary to return to this most interesting political development in future letters, that I shall leave it for the moment in order to notice *en passant* a curious trial now proceeding at Greifswald which helps to illustrate the condition of affairs in the country under Junker administration.

A POLITICAL TRIAL.

Accused is Herr Becker, once a local conservative of some influence, who

inherited the fortune left by his father the Amber-king (Becker senior was proprietor or part proprietor of the Becker amber-fishing-fleet, subsequently acquired by the Government). Becker junior saw rather too much of the methods employed by Junker administrators for influencing local political sentiment and proceeded not only to join the liberal ranks but also to issue fiery denunciations of Junker methods. He fell foul of the local Junker Herr von Maltzahn (that same gentleman who in excess of patriotism the other day roundly denounced all journalism) and Herr von Maltzahn accuses him now of public libel and insult. Becker's reply is that his statements were fair comment on matter of public interest also that the statements were true. They doubtless were, but he probably will not persuade the Court (also presided over by a Junker) to accept his view. Possibly one example of his charges will suffice. He claims that at the direct instigation of Herr von Maltzahn a regimental band was refused permission to play as usual at a certain open-air restaurant on the ground that the innkeeper bired his place for liberal meetings. The withdrawal of the permit was of course a severe injury to the publican. It was shown in evidence that the General then in command had in effect withdrawn the permission on account of a letter from Freiherr von Maltzahn in which the latter stated that "the liberal gentlemen who frequent the place have not succeeded in improving its reputation." The General, of course, declares that he was not in the least influenced by political considerations, but merely understood that the place had no good reputation. The Baron, of course, says that that was just what he meant to say and that his letter was not in the least degree intended to reflect on the character of the innkeeper's political convictions. Obviously no Court outside Germany would accept the defence in view of the circumstances and the lack of any kind of evidence that the inn was in fact disreputable. Still the word of the Landrath will assuredly prevail and presumably Becker may expect imprisonment. It does not sound like political liberty, though it must be admitted that Herr Becker's enthusiasm led him to quit the safe paths of moderation of speech.

Caruso is in Berlin and been made a "Royal Court vocalist" by the Emperor. Also Berlin has gone Caruso-mad. Thirty shilling tickets are being sold for five pounds and three pit-stalls together are to-day offered for fifty pounds. People stood outside the queue at the box and offered large sums to people in the queue to buy them tickets. The passing of money from people outside the queue to persons who reached the box-office having been forbidden by the police the outsiders adopted the method of handing in the money concealed in sandwiches. But the police seized the sandwiches, extracted the money and handed the sandwiches back to the people in the queue. It was an amusing spectacle for all save those concerned.

MEETINGS.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the above company was held at 15 Szechuen Road on Monday.

There were present; Messrs. C. Rayner, (Chairman) A. Hide (Vice Chairman), H. De Gray, F. Ayscough, J. N. Jameson (Directors) G. Wauilleumier (Secretary), T. Currie (Mill Manager) and Sen Ming-ye, A. Murphine, B. Rosenbaum, C. Landgraf and H. Giller (representing 2666 shares).

The Chairman—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission follow the usual practice of taking same as read. Before moving their adoption I shall, as customary, make a few explanatory remarks. To begin with the accounts, you will notice that property account is slightly in excess of what it stood at in the previous account; this is owing to some necessary additions made to our buildings. Plant and machinery, after deducting the sum of Tls. 25,000 passed for depreciation at our last meeting, is only Tls. 1,300 below last year's figures the difference of about Tls. 24,000 representing cost of new spindles meanwhile added to our Plant which addition, it is confidently expected, will be conducive to greater economy in working. These additional spindles have not necessitated any increase in the power plant and I may say that there is still an ample margin for further extensions should such be found advisable.

Our stocks of Yarn are Tls. 302,000 as compared with Tls. 27,000 last year, but same have since, I am glad to say, been sold at balance sheet figures; I shall have to revert to the question of stocks further on in my speech.

To come, now, to the working of the mill, I have to mention that Mr. Wood, our late manager, was invalided home early in the year and his place taken by Mr. Thomas Currie, who had already previously been with us as Carder and with whose good qualities we were well acquainted. The mill has under Mr. Currie's care and from a technical point of view worked satisfactorily, and night work, the resumption of which after a long period of day work only, was alluded to by me in my last year's speech, has been successfully carried on up to the middle of May, when owing to an accumulation of stocks its cessation was deemed advisable. From a profit earning point of view the season, has, however, proved an extremely difficult one and has caused your directors much anxiety.

The supply of raw material has been in every respect unsatisfactory. The cotton offered locally has been poor in quality, wet and dear, prices reaching a level, from the grower's point of view,

far beyond the dreams of avarice. Recourse has consequently had to be had to India, notwithstanding the anomaly of having to pay double duty on yarn produced from Indian cotton,—first on the cotton on importation,—and then again on the yarn when shipped away from Shanghai to other Chinese ports, thus furnishing in these protectionist days the extraordinary spectacle of struggling national industries actually being taxed by their own Government in order to facilitate the introduction of competing foreign-made goods.

In my remarks on the accounts I have referred to our largely increased stocks of yarn. These heavy stocks have been a feature of the last month's working; they naturally spell increased overdraft,—increased interest charges,—and they are largely responsible for the unfavourable results of the year's working. Not that all of these stocks were unsold. We were sold early in the year at fairly profitable rates well into June, but things as regards the yarn trade in Shanghai have come to this, that dealers practically do as they please, clearing goods when markets go in their favour, and letting the mills carry them when the reverse happens. In the absence of concerted action amongst the native and foreign mills it seems impossible to enforce contracts. I do not even blame the dealers very much; they naturally take every advantage they can get. It is the mills which ought to take the initiative in combining to properly organize the trade in their products and put it on a sound basis on the lines now followed in nearly every important manufacturing country. The Board have thought it well to take advantage of the adverse conditions just described by me to entirely stop the mill during the latter days of August and the whole of September for the purpose of thoroughly overhauling the steam generating plant where defects were known to exist. Important structural alterations and repairs have been successfully carried out in this connexion, the greater part of the cost of which has been written off in the accounts now before you. The mill has been in active operation again since the beginning of October and your directors are much gratified at the improved efficiency obtained. You will probably expect a few words from me as to our prospects for the year before us. I am afraid we shall have another difficult season; cotton remains very high and the vexed question of watering the staple, like the poor, is ever with us, and as the price of cotton increases so does the amount of water added by our friends the native growers. We have, however, a thoroughly efficient Mill and a very competent staff, and you may rest assured that we shall do our very best to make good. Should any shareholder wish to ask me any questions on points not touched upon by me I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hide: that the report and

accounts for the year ended September 30, 1910, as presented, be accepted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. Hide, seconded by Mr. De Gray: that Mr. C. Rayner be re-elected a director.

Proposed by Mr. Rosenbaum, seconded by Mr. Giller: that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-appointed auditors of the company for the current year.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The November meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening. In the absence of Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., President, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Vice-President, was in the chair. A scholarly and entertaining paper on the authorship of Tao Teh-ching had been prepared for the meeting by Mr. H. Gipperich of Tientsin. Mr. Gipperich not having returned from Europe, the paper was read by the Secretary, Dr. F. E. Hinckley.

As an introduction, the reader referred to the controversy between Dr. Legge, who held that the author of these ancient sayings was, in fact, as the historian Ssu Ma-chien had stated and as tradition had affirmed, a philosopher of the sixth century before Christ, and Professor Giles, that the work was composite, representing traditional proverbs and philosophy collected and commented upon by numerous writers. Special reference was made to the views of Thomas W. Kingsmill, a distinguished member of the Society, recently deceased, which accorded with the views of Professor Giles. Reference was also made to the Tao Teh-ching as a compendium of traditional ideas of virtue and happiness, all nature being seen through this medium, as recently shown by a paper, recently appearing in the "*Ostasiatische Lloyd*," by Mr. R. Wilhelm, of Tsingtau, a member of the Society.

Mr. Gipperich's paper showed that the historian Ssu Ma-chien had not made the statement in positive terms that Lao-tse, presumed author this remarkable book, prized by the Chinese for well over 2,500 years, was a certain historic individual. The word Lao means ancient, and the word Tse means philosopher. The occurrence of this phrase Lao-tse-yuen, at the beginning of most of the chapters with its normal translation the ancient philosophers said suggests composite authorship. Numerous instances of internal evidence were given showing that more than one person must have contributed to the book. The very contra-position of Lao and Tse suggests ancient as contrasted with the modern, and implies traditional. The formalism of the philosophy and the staid versification suggest derivation through an infinite number of repetitions from teacher to pupil in numerous generations. It was therefore concluded by Mr. Gipperich that

the fondly-held tradition of the Chinese that a real personage, Lao tse wrote the Tao Teh-ching, must be abandoned; that the work is really the canon of proverbs on the right way of the pre-Confucian philosophers on the right way of life, and that the assumption of authorship by an individual dates from the literary renaissance of the Han dynasty.

In commenting on the paper Dr. Ferguson very clearly stated the essentials of the Legge-Giles controversy and showed the great value of Ssu Ma-chien's book, evidence of the existence of a real person, Lao-tse, as compared with the evidence contra. The finding of similar proverbs in the philosophy of India, as brought out by Mr. Kingsmill, he regarded as no proof of a common origin, but as a result of similar experiences on the part of different civilizations in their primeval stages of development.

At the meeting of the Council of the Society, preceding the public meeting, the following were admitted to membership: Messrs. L. M. Baytagh, J. W. H. Ferguson, F. Francis, D. J. O'Shea, O. Selke, A. Guy Smith and F. K. Ward, all of Shanghai, and S. Black, L. S. Munter and H. E. Ovesen, of Peking, and J. K. Edgar of Batang, and S. Itoi of Nishiyama, Japan.

The next public meeting will be held on Thursday, December 18.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.

The ninth annual general meeting of this Company (which, it is not always remembered, is a British company, having its registered office in London) was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., on October 28 and was presided over by Mr. W. F. Turner. In proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts, the Chairman pointed out that the total to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending February 28, 1910, amounted to £243,903 as against £244,967 in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the total expenses and charges on the other side of the account, result being that there was a credit balance on the year of £210,574, as compared with £210,938 in the previous year. Of this amount it was proposed to set aside £10,000 for redemption of Debentures; to carry £30,000 to the Reserve for Depreciation; to pay a final dividend, making 15 per cent for the year; and to carry forward £5,012, as compared with £1,435 brought in. The amount of Debentures outstanding had increased from £391,460 to £430,000, and this was accounted for by the redemption of the annual sum of £10,000 of Debentures and the reissue of £48,540 of Debentures which had previously been purchased and cancelled. The output of coal for the year showed an increase of 133,432 tons, while the sales showed an increase of 86,788

tons, both the output and sales being the largest yet attained. The cost of production per ton had been further reduced during the year, as had been anticipated. Throughout the year the output had been limited by the sales only, and statements in previous reports as to the total capacity for output still held good, although the opportunity had not yet occurred to put them permanently to the test. The mines, as now equipped, were capable of an output 50 per cent in excess of what is at present required. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in regulating the supply to the demand, and as the demand had not come up to expectation last year, it had been necessary to reduce the output during the current year. The estimated quantity of coal in sight at the end of the year was 9,000,000 tons, equal to seven or eight years' supply on the present scale of operations. The position of the coal trade had been unfavourable for some time past, and showed no sign of immediate improvement. There had been a falling off in local sales, due largely to the good crops of the year causing a reduction in the price of native fuel. On the other hand there had been a considerable extension of the overseas trade. As showing the activity with which the overseas trade was being developed, they now had a permanent representative in Japan, where they were laying the foundations of a large business; a shipment of 5,000 tons of coal had recently been made to San Francisco as a preliminary to opening up a trade on the Pacific Coast; and an agent had just been engaged to open up business relations with the Dutch Indies. With regard to the proposals of the Chinese Government to terminate the disputes between it and the Company, the Board had agreed to discuss the issue of Chinese Government Bonds against the transfer of the Company's property and undertaking. No agreement had yet been reached, but negotiations were still proceeding with the assistance of the British Government.—The Report and Accounts were adopted, and the retiring Directors and the Auditors were re-elected.

U. C. LITERARY AND SOCIAL GUILD.

At the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild held on Wednesday evening Miss Binney read a paper on "Two Forgotten Writers of the Nineteenth Century."

Miss Binney delivered her lecture in a clear and effective manner and must certainly be regarded as an acquisition to the ranks of Shanghai lecturers. The Hall was well filled and the lecture was followed with interest.

Miss Binney said that a master of the art had laid down as the first rule of rhetoric that an orator should persuade the attention of his audience by promising them something new or wonderful. She could not promise

either, but wished to recall to the members of the Guild two names that had too long suffered eclipse, but were now beginning to shine with their rightful splendour—James Thompson and Samuel Butler. Each had suffered from confusion with better known writers, each was, comparatively, passed over by the men of their own generation, and each was coming to his own by the efforts of his disciples. On the lives of these men she proposed to say but little, as she chose to spend the time allotted to her in dealing with their works. James Thompson belonged to that class that gave us the poet inferior alone to Shakespeare (himself a Celt). Robert Burns, and the writer of the most epical prose during the nineteenth century, Thomas Carlyle. He belonged to the Scotch peasantry and drifted to London, and died by drowning at the age of fifty. He lived in a most impressionable age; an age when old ideals were being shattered everywhere and new ones being formed. The lecturer proceeded to refer to Thompson's works in prose and verse. He left behind him two volumes of prose, "Essays and Phantasies" and "Satires and Profanities," and a volume of verse. To persons of robust faith the "Satires and Profanities" were of considerable value as showing the gross materialism into which religion might fall. The "Essays and Phantasies" were more finely wrought. His poems fell into three divisions—translations from Heine, those written before his mistress's death, and those after her death—the last-named being the finest. The lecturer proceeded to deal in detail with Thompson's works, pointing out the beauties of each. Why Thompson had been forgotten was soon seen; he shocked Victorian England by his scoffs at popular religion, by his irregular life, by his rejection of drowsy ideals so dear to the English heart, and by his uncomfortable insistence on facts.

Samuel Butler's fame rested on three books—"Erewhon," "Erewhon Revisited" and "The Way of All Flesh." The latter had furnished many a text for Bernard Shaw's writings, and it was one of the few novels from which love was absent. The two most remarkable things about this book were the total lack of sentiment as commonly understood and the entire absence of religion. The first and second books might be taken as one. Miss Binney gave a good summary of these works and said that these two books were inferior to the third as they did not show Butler's close observation and power of making the smallest detail significant and interesting. Butler was so little known because his plots were very slight, because he described ordinary life and ordinary people—readers liked books that told of extraordinary people and extraordinary life—and because his novels required very careful reading on account of the strangeness of his ideas and the closeness of his style.

Like all pioneers these two authors were despised by the old folk for going too far; by the young people for not going far enough.

SPORT.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v.

"A" COMPANY, S. V. C.

This match was played on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground on Saturday afternoon and was witnessed by a large gathering of spectators. The game resulted in a victory for the Recreation Club by two goals to nil, but it cannot be said that the winners played up to their reputation. For at least three-quarters of the game, "A" Company had quite as much of the play as their opponents and on almost every occasion on which the Recreation Club attacked, the efforts of the forwards were checked by the sound defence of the Volunteers' backs. The first goal to the Recreation Club was netted by Clifford, after the goalkeeper had fisted out a header from Brandt, and this was the only score in the first half. In the second half, Brandt scored with a shot at close quarters which found its way through a packed goal.

For "A" Company, Forshaw played a splendid game at full back and was always reliable and resourceful. He was well supported by Needham, and the half-back line also did good work. The forwards played a fairly good game and will improve with combination.

For the Recreation Club, Brotherton defended well in goal, but the play of the full backs was not up to their usual standard. At half-back Wigton worked hard and Peake played a sound game. The forwards combined fairly well, but dallied with the ball too long and their attack was weak.

S. M. POLICE F. C. v. CUSTOMS

RECREATION CLUB.

The match between the Customs Recreation Club and the Police, played on the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon, was well contested throughout and though the Customs Club gained a well deserved victory by five goals to two, the score hardly represents the run of play, for the Police attacked quite as frequently as their opponents, but lacked scoring power. The Customs drew first blood, by means of a pretty shot by Henry and ten minutes later K-y equalized with a beautiful shot. W. Manley then scored a goal for the Customs, who led by two goals to one at half time. Early in the second half, Mitchell netted another goal for the Police and brought the scores level, but thenceforward the Police were unable to penetrate the Customs defence, while the Customs' forwards combined well and made the most of their opportunities when attacking. W. Manley credited them with their third goal, the fourth was scored by Doyle from a penalty kick, and their final goal was registered by Henry.

For the Customs Recreation Club, McBain, in goal, made a creditable debut in this position. He was generally safe and made only one serious mistake. At full back, Heron and G. Manley showed good defence and Disturnal was the pick of the half-back line. Of the forwards, Hall played

sterling football, and W. Manley and Henry were the most prominent of the remainder. For the Police, McKenzie played a sturdy game and was the pick of the back division, though his methods came in for considerable criticism, and Kay and Mitchell were the most prominent in the forward division.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB V. THE NAVY.

The meeting between these eleven provided a most interesting game and throughout the whole ninety minutes the spectators found something about which to wax enthusiastic. The Navy, which was represented exclusively by men from off H. M. S. Flora, played a really creditable game, and, let it be said at the outset that they were very unfortunate to lose. A draw would probably have been a fair reflex of the encounter.

It was a delightful piece of individual play which gave Shanghai the victory. Brown, who had ever been on the lookout for opportunities, got a real chance just before the interval, and he crowned a wonderful run with the goal which gave his side two points. It was a yard over the half way line that the clever little left wing forward gathered the ball, and without a second's hesitancy he darted away like a bound loosed from the leash. Hugging the fringe of the touch line he wormed his way around all opponents, and at the precise moment he put in a fast left foot drive. The ball quite deceived the Navy custodian and striking the inside of the far upright it rebounded into goal.

This reverse seemed to take the sting out of the attack of the Navy, although they rallied somewhat in the second half.

It was in the initial "45" that the naval men should have taken the lead. Time and again they swept down upon the home goal only to fritter away their chances at the psychological moment. Their movements in the open were all that could be desired, but they lacked finish.

Shanghai will need to strengthen their attack. The left wing pair performed well enough, but the couple on the opposite extreme seldom figured in the picture. It was in consequence of the weakness in this direction that the whole line was thrown out of gear. The half backs behaved creditably enough in defensive work, but they did not feed the forwards as efficiently as they might have done. This weakness was manifested mostly on the right. At full back the preponderance of work fell upon Bissett who performed admirably throughout. Rasmussen preserved his charge very well, and the few direct shots he had to deal with, he cleared with commendable coolness.

Result: Shanghai Football Club, 1; The Navy, 0.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE 2ND DIVISION.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB, 2ND XI V. CLUB SPORT PASSA LEO.

This match was played on the Polo Ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the second

eleven of the Football Club by four goals to one. For the Football Club, White, Fleming, Shearston and Wasigson scored goals, and Collaco scored for the Club Sport Passa Leao.

S. M. POLICE F. C., 2ND XI V.

ASSOCIACIO DE SPORT.

This match was played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Associacio de Sport by five goals to two.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CARLILL CUP.

The third round of the Carlill School's Cup competition was played on Saturday between teams representing the Public and Hanbury Schools, play commencing at 10 a.m.

The result was a victory for the Hanbury School by four goals to nil. Gifford and Evans scored during the first half, while Sofolus and Maasburg managed to net the ball off two corner-kicks during the second half.

Individually the Public School were as good as their opponents, though considerably less in size and weight, but they lacked combination. Mr. Ross officiated as referee during the game.

This results, up to the present, in the competition are as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Against	Points
T. Hanbury School	2	1	0	1	5	1	3
S. Public School 2	1	1	0	5	4	2	
St. F. Xaviers School	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
H. T. Cathedral School	1	0	1	0	0	5	0

*Two for a win; one for a draw.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB V. H. M. S. FLORA.

The Shanghai Rugby Football Club opened its season on Saturday afternoon with a match against H. M. S. Flora and proved victorious by one goal and three tries to one try.

HOCKEY.

The Shanghai Hockey Club played the Volunteers on the Polo ground on Saturday afternoon. Both sides suffered through absentees, but an open game gave the men plenty of exercise. In the first half the Club scored four goals and in the second half they added two more. The Volunteers, who were represented by very few active members of the S.V.C., failed to score. The result, therefore, was a win for the Club by six goals to nil.

SHANGHAI JUNIOR GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the Monthly Medal Competition, held on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th instant.

J. Fairgrieve	86	less	10	=76
K. F. Kruger	90	"	10	=80
E. Lawson Grey	90	"	8	=82
T. van Corbach	100	"	18	=82
W. J. Gande	96	"	10	=86
Jas. H. Morrison	101	"	14	=87

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the competition for the Campbell Shield played for on November 19, 20 and 21. Conditions 48 Holes; Medal Play.

J. B. Ferrier	79	+ 1	80	Tie.
D. Macdonald	98	— 18		
E. F. Mackay	88	— 6	82	
G. L. Campbell	97	— 19		
J. W. Mackay	97	— 12	85	
J. D. Gaines	101	— 14	87	

There were 31, Entries.

SHANGHAI RIFE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST NOVEMBER COMPETITION.

Conditions.—500 yards; "Bisley" targets and marking; 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots.

Weather.—Fine. Light.—Overcast and dull cleared to overcast and clear. Wind.—Gentle 2 o'clock.

Results.

1 C. Matthews	49	A
2 J. Bourke	49	A
3 R. Brock	48	A
4 A. J. P. Coghlan	48	D
5 J. Scott Emens	47	C
6 A. M. Collaco	46	C
7 A. C. Oughton	46	B
8 M. Conlon	46	A
9 G. Kingsmill	45	A
10 C. R. Graham	45	C
11 T. Asano	44	B
12 B. A. Wilkinson	44	D
13 Zah Yung-jei	44	D
14 J. Busch	44	C

RESERVE COMPANY, S. V. C.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

The annual rifle meeting of the Reserve Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held at the Rifle Range on Saturday and Sunday, when there was a large attendance of members. Yesterday lunch was served at the range and in addition to the members of this branch of the Corps there were present Lieut-Col. A. A. S. Barnes, Commandant of the S.V.C.; Captain G. F. Collyer, Corps Staff Officer, Mr. H. J. Craig, representing the Municipal Council and Captain H. W. Pilcher. Captain G. R. Wingrove presided, and, when the meal had been partaken of, he said that the members of the Reserve Company were increasing annually. It gave them great pleasure to see Col. Barnes, Captain Collyer, Mr. Craig and Captain Pilcher present, showing that they took an interest in the Company and its progress. They had to thank two absent members for prizes—Pte. Forsyth, who had sent two handsome prizes from Australia, and Pte. Daldy who had sent a prize, although it had arrived too late to go into the prize list. It was very nice to know that these absent members remembered the Company. Captain Wingrove proceeded to state that he had a very pleasant task to perform that day. They were about to lose temporarily, the services of a very active member of the Reserve Company and one to whom the Company

owed a very great debt of gratitude. He alluded to Col.-Sgt. C. M. Bain. He believed he was right in saying that Col.-Sgt. Bain had been secretary of this Company for five years, and he assured those present that Col.-Sgt. Bain had done more for this Company than any other member, including the officers and they felt that they were losing a right hand. On behalf of the officers and all members of the Company he wished Col. Sgt.-Bain a very pleasant voyage and holiday and asked him to accept as a souvenir and mark of appreciation a suit case which he hoped would remind him of the Company, inasmuch as it was more for use than ornament and it was strongly put together, which he hoped they were. (Applause).

Col.-Sgt. Bain thanked the officers and members of the Reserve Company for their very kind token of esteem for his services to the Company. All he had done had given him great pleasure and he had always received the best backing from Captain Wingrove, the other officers, and from the men themselves. Although he was going home he would always remember the Reserve Company. He assured members that they were very well off in having Captain Wingrove as their Captain (hear, hear) and every man in the Company had the fullest confidence in him. (Applause).

During the afternoon the shooting was concluded. Members were "At home" to lady friends and tea was served in the Pavilion.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Wingrove, who was presented with a handsome bouquet on behalf of the Reserve Company by Captain Collyer, who expressed to her the thanks of the members.

The following in the prize list:—

THE SUBALTERN'S CUP.—No allowances. Two prizes, presented by Lieuts. Bell and Moore. Practice 6.—200 yards, snap-shooting, 2nd-class figure; any position, taking cover behind a mound and firing over it, with wrist or rifle rested; 6 secs. each shot; 5 rounds. Practice 11.—600 yards slow, 1st-class figure; lying taking cover behind a mound and firing round it with side of rifle only rested; 5 rounds. Practice 14.—150 yards snap-shooting, figure 3, standing; 5 sec. for each shot; 5 rounds.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	150 yds.	Total.
1 Pte. C. Richards ...	18	17	9	44
2 " P. Reilly	19	15	9	43

THE BUSY "B's" PRIZE.—No allowances. Two prizes, presented by Sgt. Boyd and Pte. Bottenheim. Practice 7.—200 yards rapid, 2nd-class figure, lying; 30 sec. allowed; 5 rounds. Practice 10.—500 yards rapid, 1st class figure; lying, as in Practice 6; 30 sec. allowed; 5 rounds. Practice 17.—150 yards crossing shot, figure 5; standing; one shot at each run; 5 rounds.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	150 yds.	Total.
1 Corpl. D. McAlister...	18	18	3	39
2 Pte. A. W. Dixon...	15	15	9	39

THE "AUSTRALIAN" PRIZE.—Two prizes, presented by Pte. Forsyth. Ranges.—300 and 600 yards, Bisley. With allowances.

	300yds.	600yds.	Hop.	Ttl.
1. Pte. G. J. W. Morgan	35	26	4	65
2. Sgt. J. McDowell ...	33	30	—	63

THE "LAWYERS" PRIZE.—Two prizes presented by Legal Members of the Company. Ranges.—200 and 500 yards, Bisley. With allowances.

	200yds.	500yds.	Hop.	Ttl.
1. Sgt. K. D. Stewart	29	31	9	69
2. Pte. B. D. Bruce ...	31	30	6	67

THE "YANGTZE" CUP.—Presented by Pte. Richards. For the best score made at 200, 500, and 600 yards, plus allowances, for the ordinary two ranges

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Hop.	Ttl.
Corpl. F. A. Wells	26	31	25	9	91

THE "CANADIAN" CUP.—First prize presented by H. J. Craig, Esq., Second prize presented by the Musketry Board. Ranges.—709 and 800 yards Bisley. With allowances.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Hop.	Total.
1. Pte. G. T. Wilson ...	31	31	9	71
2. Pte. P. L. Raeburn.	30	33	4	67

THE GRAND AGGREGATE.—Gold Badge presented by Capt. Wingrove for the highest aggregate score in Competitions 3, 4 and 6, without allowances.

	Cp. 3.	Cp. 4.	Cp. 6.	Total.
Sgt. J. McDowell	63	60	64	187

THE QUICK-FIRING AGGREGATE.—Presented by a few friendly Exchange Brokers. Two prizes, to be won by the highest scorers in Competitions 1 and 2, exclusive of allowances.

	Cp. 1.	Cp. 2.	Total.
1. Pte. C. Richards	44	49	93
2. Pte. Reilly	43	36	79
3. Cpl. D. McAlister ...	39	39	78

THE CLASS CONSOLATION AGGREGATES.—One Prize for "A" Class, presented by "A Well-Wisher." One Prize for "B" Class, presented by the Company. For the highest aggregate scores in Competitions 3, 4, and 6, with allowances. Open to Competitors who have not won a prize during the meeting.

"A" Class.	Cp. 3.	Cp. 4.	Cp. 6.	Total.
Pte. A. Samson ...	55	64	59	178
Pte. W. S. Watson	53	53	50	156

"C" Class.				
Cpl. Basustow	46	43	39	128
MONTHLY CUPS.—300 and 600 yards Bisley, with usual handicaps.				
"A" Class:				
Pte. Morgan				61
"B" Class.				
Pte. Rutherford				52
"C" Class.				
Cpl. Basustow				43

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SECOND NOVEMBER COMPETITION.

The second November competition was held at the Rifle Range on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. The weather was fine, the light good, and there was a gentle ten-o'clock wind. The conditions were: 500 yards range, Bisley targets and scoring, one sighting and ten scoring shots. Two highest possible scores were made by A. C. Crighton and R. Brock, who tied for first place. There was a high average of scoring and there has been great improvement shown in shooting recently, particularly by the members of "D" Class, so that classification is becoming very difficult.

The scores were as follows:—

1 { A. C. Crighton	50°	A
{ R. Brock	50°	A
3 A. M. Collaco	48°	B
4 C. Luthy	48	A
5 J. Bourke	48	A
6 E. J. Muller	48°	C
7 G. Kingsmill	47	A
8 Jas. Scott	47	C
9 J. S. Emens	47	C
10 A. J. P. Oghlan	47°	D
11 S. A. Ransom	46	A
12 C. Mills	45	A
13 C. Matthews	45	A
14 R. Gerngross	45	D
15 H. Kodaira	45	D
16 J. M. Diniz	45	C
17 E. I. M. Barrett	45	A
18 B. Stange	45	D
19 J. Busch	44	C
20 H. D. Hooley	44	D
21 T. Spring	44	D
22 K. McKelvie	44	D
23 F. A. M. d'Almeida	44	B
24 B. A. Wilkinson	43	D
25 W. S. Watson	43	D
26 J. A. Mackenzie ...	43	D
27 A. E. Lockyer	43	C
28 T. Asano	43	B
29 W. J. Monk	43	C
30 J. D. Gordon	42	C
31 J. Wheeler	41	D
32 T. Harada	41	D
33 A. C. Lightfoot	40	C
34 C. F. Knudsen	40	C
35 F. P. Fegan	40	C
36 J. Tiffin	40	C
37 G. J. Robinson	39	D
38 H. H. Wong	39	D
39 R. Luff	37	D
40 ?	36	
41 G. Y. Woo	36	D
42 J. Profener	35	D
43 W. Meller	34	D
44 T. Spring	34	D
45 Mrs. Spielman	33	
46 G. Heusser	33	D
47 U. Streib	33	C
48 R. Wood	32	D

49 ? 31
 50 Yuen Hung-kee 28 D
 H. J. S. Jones..... D
 * Winners of S. R. A. Spoons.
 † 1st win for Cup.
 ‡ Wins "D" Class Cup outright;
 previous wins—March, April and November, 1910; promoted to "C" (lass.

Department's advice had Pipe Major MacPherson been allowed to pipe up at that disorderly plaguey Chinese Meeting.

I am, etc.,
 ENGLISHMAN.

Shanghai, November 17.

THE ALLEGED BOYCOTT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Comments and letters having successively appeared in daily papers, in which the good faith of Chinese merchants and guilds in regard to the present plague question has been called into question, it becomes necessary for some guild to say a word of reply: and the present letter you will kindly insert in your paper. And I want to limit my answer to your correspondents "Anxious" and "On Face," and for the Piece Goods Guild, in particular.

Why the piece goods auctions on Wednesday were not attended, and whether that event was consistent with the pledge of the merchants and guilds is a question which can only be explained, if one remembers the limitation of human powers, that no individual—and no body corporate—is omnipotent enough to carry out all its wishes at once, with the speed of thought—and at a time when the inhabitants of the town had been so upset by the terrible old system of search and the still more terrible rumours thereof, and were hastily leaving or about to leave the town, for fear of riot—and secondly, that where the fact happened through men having no connexion with the guild, whatever good offices, or due performance of one's contractual obligation (if you like) the guild can render, must take time for its execution. Bearing these two points in mind,—especially when you have to approach men not belonging to the guild, men who might not reflect very much on the seriousness of the engagements entered into by others—you will see that the good faith of the guild cannot really and reasonably be called into question any more than the solemn engagements of the Municipal Council.

Next, I must point out that of the whole body of men attending at piece goods auctions, the guild members only come to a third; while the other two thirds are non-members and agents of firms at other ports. If the latter did or refrained from doing anything, the guild without having fully prepared itself for the emergency would be unable efficiently to cope with the situation. It was the latter who were largely responsible for the failure of those auctions: they might, for aught I know, have refrained out of prudential considerations of one sort or another, and very possibly out of considerations for the business situation of the ports whence they came, which must have been affected by the threatening state of affairs in Shanghai. But I must strongly repudiate for the guild that there had been taken any such underhand means, to which, it is alleged, the guild resorted, as the posting of a notice instigating boycott.

There never was any such notice posted at all on its own premises, or on the premises of the leading members of the guild. The guild declines to accept responsibility on the part of others. And I must further strongly protest against the insinuation of any such motive as that of aiming at making fresh and more advantageous terms, or "cutting down the price," as your correspondent "On Face" hints, a motive not worthy of respectable people of any nation and equally unworthy of the merchants whose words are better than the bonds of others.

In conclusion, and to avoid all word-contention, I may declare here that the Piece Goods Guild (and other similar guilds and associations, so far as I know) have ever since been doing their best to prevent any such irregularity in future on this score; so long, of course, as the foreign community and the Municipal Council are doing their duty and endeavour to keep peace by pacificatory measures; and what I say here and now will be amply attested by real events afterwards and soon.

I am, etc.,

SHAO GIN-TOW.

Chairman of the Piece Goods Guild.
 Shanghai, November 19.

* * We are glad to have Mr. Shao Gin-tow's denial of the existence of the boycott poster. The statement that reached us was most circumstantial and we were given by a member of the guild what purported to be a copy of the poster, which was said to have remained up till Friday.—ED.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For my own part in a long experience I have never known the important guilds do anything else than uphold honourable engagements, but as rumours were rife, supported also by the production of copies of the alleged poster, I called attention to the rumours, confident they would receive authoritative denial and my confidence in the guilds' honour is justified by the letter appearing in your issue of this morning over the signature of Mr. Shao Gin-tow, which I heartily welcome.

I am, etc.,

"ON FACE."

CHINESE CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA-DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the letter contributed by "Horse Sense," I think the present time is the right time for considering the question of joint foreign and Chinese municipal control within Settlement limits as well as beyond. I believe that one or two other treaty ports besides Chefoo are now governed by joint municipal councils composed of foreign and Chinese ratepayers; and in the Administrative Council of Hongkong (a British Colony) we find a Cantonese gentleman prominent as one of its members. So there is really no conceivable reason why

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE GOOD FAITH.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The leading Chinese business men, bankers, members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Guilds, and others, made a solemn and binding "firm" offer to this community, guaranteeing that if the new By-laws were restricted to Plague only, they would loyally support and help to carry the same out. The community in the largest meeting of foreign ratepayers ever known accepted that "firm" offer and closed the contract. There are now rumours of boycotts and refusals to carry on business with a view to making fresh terms—like cutting down the price. This is a matter that only has to be brought to the attention of those who made the offer for them to see that if they do not fulfil their pledge, they lose face and that the reputation of Chinese business men for honesty and integrity is at stake.

The transaction is now on the footing of a binding, solemn and public contract which native and foreign authorities can, if necessary, enforce.

Yours, etc.

"ON FACE."

A PLEA FOR THE PIPES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am not a "Brither Spot" but only a "Sassenach." Still, like many of my countrymen, I do enjoy Pipe Music and think it has no compeer for stirring up sluggish blood and making one's feet tingle to dance. And as for the Foursome, Eightsome and Caledonians, why, the pipes are absolutely indispensable.

Now why not have a Foursome Reel, Eightsome Reel and Caledonians sandwiched in between the other dance music at the Town Hall on Fridays. We have a splendid piper in Shanghai now, in the person of Pipe Major MacPherson, who holds a Championship Gold Cup and medals for both piping and dancing. I had the pleasure of seeing him dance a Highland Fling, his steps were amazing. And everyone who heard him at the Race Club Concert in the summer will, I am sure, testify to the pleasure his piping afforded them.

Although many Sassenachs profess to look down on Pipe Music, I notice they are not very far off when the pipes skirl. As to Continentals, their faces light up with the joy of the music. Our Celestial friends would have danced to a different tune and a hearing would have been vouchsafed to our Health

a similar régime cannot be effected in our local Government.

There are over half a million Chinese under the Council's jurisdiction, and yet not one of them can have a say in matters which directly affect their interests or their persons. The past few days' troubles have, however, taught us that there is a limit to the Council's powers when administered without Chinese co-operation.

Again, the hope of Settlement Extension, which is the hope of every right-minded foreigner, can never be amicably realized so long as we persist in excluding able and influential Chinese from service in the Council body. To do them justice, we must credit the Chinese with the sense of national dignity, and unless they have a share in the control of local administration, we should not expect them to accede to our demands for Settlement Extension, which primarily would be to our benefit.

Your correspondent speaks of "the insanitary parts on the outskirts of the Settlement." May I ask, "what about the terribly insanitary parts within the Settlement?"

Municipal activity, although at all times praiseworthy, has of recent years been confined mainly to certain favoured districts. What road improvements and what sanitary improvements have been effected in the Chinese quarters of the town? Little or none. And yet here we are, compiling elaborate reports in denunciation and depreciation of the results of sincere efforts made by the Chinese officials towards improved sanitation outside settlement bounds. It is a very poor excuse in support of the demand for Settlement Extension. "First pluck the mote from thine own eyes."

When the Council conceived the idea of widening the Peking Road as a solution of the traffic problem (though it was really as an alternative to assenting to having the filthy Yangkingpang Creek culverted) it had no idea of the great sanitary improvement that this road widening was to bring about.

The work is fast approaching completion, and instead of the narrow, dark and filthy Peking Road of old, the hot-bed of every conceivable disease germ, a menace to the health of the Settlement, the home of second-hand dealers, rag and bone merchants, and all and sundry muck and truck accumulators, we now have an airy, bright and clean street, lined with almost all newly built shops and dwellings on either side. The second-hand dealers remain, it is true, but they no longer do business in dirty germ-infested buildings, and the muck collectors have transferred their muck heaps to other quarters in view of the increase in rent; and little or none of the former foulness remains.

Thus a little consideration for a Chinese quarter of the town has resulted in a vast improvement which indirectly concerns the health of the whole community. A few more similar improvements in the Chinese quarters, and Shanghai would be immune from the much dreaded plague; and then we

may freely criticize the work of the Paoshan and Chapei officials.

But all this is a side issue to the question of Chinese co-operation in our Municipal Government. It is not an impossible idea. The Council would lose none of its dignity in its realization; in fact foreign prestige would be measurably raised, and the future growth and prosperity of Shanghai would be assured.

I am, etc.,
T.

Shanghai, November 18.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the interests of equity and commercial morality, it is to be hoped that before the formal recognition of the Portuguese Republic by the Chinese Government, the Peking Authorities will insist upon a definite settlement of the vexatious question of the registration of Chinese as Portuguese subjects. For years past there has been constant friction between the Chinese and the Macao Governments, on that score, and, owing to the impossibility of arriving at a satisfactory understanding or, rather, unwillingness of those interested to put an end to the existing chaos, the Chinese business communities in Canton and Shanghai are being treated now and then to the farce of seeing their own countrymen suddenly blossoming forth as foreign subjects and shielding themselves beneath the cover of a certificate of Portuguese nationality. There can be no gainsaying the fact that many of the Cantonese in Shanghai are entitled to Portuguese protection owing to their having been born in Macao, but it is certainly possible in such cases to insist upon those people adhering to one nationality.

Some years ago a prominent Chinese merchant travelled in America under cover of a Portuguese passport and to-day the same gentleman is a high official in the service of the Chinese Government. What is his nationality, Portuguese or Chinese? Look over the lists of the various Chinese guilds in Shanghai and inquire whether any of the compradores or merchants whose names figure so prominently as Chinese can state under oath that they are not protégés or subject? Why then do they identify themselves as Chinese, securing privileges as such, when they know that in troublous times and if called upon for special service by the Chinese Government they would enjoy complete immunity through their certificates of Portuguese nationality?

The probable consequences of a continuance of the Registration System are too serious to be allowed to pass unnoticed at this juncture, and now that an opportunity of righting matters occurs, the Peking Government should make the question a subject of immediate diplomatic deliberation.

A census could be taken in Macao, Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai of all Portuguese subjects, and the names of

Chinese entitled to Portuguese protection should be presented to the Peking Government so that a clear situation may be established. A special law might also be made rendering it compulsory for Portuguese dressed as Chinese and trading with foreigners to declare their nationality, so that not only the Chinese, but even foreigners may know under what jurisdiction the Chinese with whom they have business dealings with, consider themselves.

The above question is of the greatest importance and deserves immediate consideration.

I am, etc.,
P.

THE PLAGUE MEASURES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The critics of the Council who have busily during the past two days been talking about "backing down" and "surrendering hard earned rights" should, be, I venture to think, more explicit.

So far as one can learn the conference with the Chinese gentry which kept the Council up till past eleven o'clock at night, was concerned with the discussion of the plague prevention work which our excellent Health Officer considers now to be necessary. And what has the Council conceded?

I gather from the proclamation a translation of which has been published, that Inspectresses have been substituted for Inspectors: surely no unreasonable concession to native prejudice, particularly when their work will consist in inspecting every room in the private houses in the infected area. And I further gather that the plague-stricken people and suspects will be taken to a native hospital beyond our Settlement limits for treatment: which seems to me a most suitable arrangement so long as cases are few in number.

If plague really becomes epidemic not all the hospital accommodation in the neighbourhood will be sufficient, and we may have to put up special emergency hospitals in all districts under the Council's control.

Early plague measures, before the scare has actual justification, must of necessity provoke opposition in a native community so prone to accept rumour and idle tale for fact as this: and I venture to think that the Council in securing the grateful co-operation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at so small a cost has done well.

Yet I have heard it calmly stated that the By-laws which received the Ratepayers' approval have been whittled away by the Council in a spirit of blue funk. Your readers may be glad to have public attention called to the fact that the By-laws, which I voted for, contain no mention of inspection of houses for plague cases, while giving the Council power to approve any suitable Segregation Camp they please.

I am, etc.,
RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, November 21.

* Our correspondent sets forth the case for the Council in a masterly way, but in so doing only emphasizes the unfortunate omission on the part of the Council to publish at once its version of the Conference. We have withheld comment on the meeting in the hope that the Council would make some statement on the subject to Ratepayers. Up to the present even the Proclamation has only been issued officially in Chinese, and Ratepayers have had to rely for their knowledge of what took place at the Conference upon an abbreviated version of the proceedings written by a Chinese delegate—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Rather than finding a letter in your this morning's issue defending the action taken by the Municipal Council in the question of plague measures as "Ratepayer" does, I had expected a few comments upon the inexplicable silence on the part of the Council with regard to the outcome of the conference with the Chinese committee, as you yourself suggest in the postscript to "Ratepayer's" letter. In certain circumstances it is certainly better not to divulge anything to the general public, before the particular subject is "cut and dried," and the Council will probably often expose itself to criticism which the critic himself would consider unjust, had he known those circumstances. But after the remarkable fact that the native press was in a position to publish the minutes of the conference alluded to on Saturday morning, whereas foreign journalists were left in the dark, I fail to see what reasons should have prompted the Council in not having its own report published at the latest this (Tuesday) morning, whether this report be identical with the one of the "Sinwanpao" or not. If the Council made any concessions to the Chinese committee, there will surely have been good reasons for it. If silence was necessary, we should have accepted it without demur. But if silence was not to be or could not be kept, then the foreign community had a right to have the Council's version of the question as early as possible, and it is hoped that a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming.

I am, etc.,

ANOTHER RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, November 22.

DR. WILDER ON "TOTAL ABSTINENCE."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is difficult to argue with a faddist on his particular fad, and wise men usually smile and leave him alone.

As, however, I do not claim wisdom, I do not feel justified in allowing the one-sided view as expressed by Dr. Wilder in his lecture, to go unchallenged, and I beg you will permit publication of the other side of the question as freely and fully as accorded to the lecture

published in your issue of the 23rd instant.

With temperance every right thinking man is in sympathy, but to wish for "total abstinence" and to call it "a new Civic and Christian duty" as Dr. Wilder does, stamps him as a faddist.

Wholesale total abstinence is a dream and an impossibility, and never could be a blessing; would it not therefore be more practicable and reasonable to practice and preach "temperance" rather than "Teetotalism"?

Lady Grove, herself an abstainer, in her latest book, says of Teetotalism—"At times . . . they forget the ends they ostensibly have in view. This surely is the greater happiness of that vast bulk of their fellow human beings" and at the meeting of the True Temperance Association Canon Henson said—"The founders of the Association desired to deprecate the exaggerated statistics as to the consumption of alcohol, which implied that the total disappearance of alcoholic consumption was the true object of temperance reform. Drunkenness was too commonly paraded as a cause instead of being properly regarded as a symptom. It was their desire to improve the conditions in which the trade of alcohol should be carried on . . . which should be strictly equitable."

However, let us take Dr. Wilder *seriatim*.

He speaks of the great gain Prohibition has been to the United States. From the following statistics taken from the "Bulletin de Statistique Russe Publique" it is possible that restrictions were more needed there than in most places.

	Popula- tion.	Number of public houses.
New York ...	3,437,000	10,821
London	4,536,000	5,860
Chicago	1,698,000	5,740
St. Louis	575,000	2,253
Baltimore	509,000	2,095
San Francisco.	343,000	3,052
Glasgow	760,000	1,437
Manchester ...	544,000	505
Dublin	374,000	901
Belfast	349,000	640
Edinburgh ...	316,000	340
Moscow	989,000	244
Odessa	405,000	190

The fact remains that the Club system has greatly increased in the United States, and that American statistics for liquor consumed show a substantial increase since prohibition became the order of the day in that country.

Glasgow and Sheffield may be compared where the former with its early closing and other liquor drinking restrictions had five times as much drunkenness per head of population as Sheffield, which enjoys perfect freedom.

"That Prohibition," says "Ridley's Journal;" "no matter what form it may take is distinctively productive of unlimited deceit and chicanery to say nothing of the consumption of very inferior liquors, has been proved to the hilt in every country where it has been tried."

Dr. Wilder is quite right to condemn the dram shop, but it is in the improvement of this, not its annihilation, that sensible and good work can be done.

Practically all Governments are well pleased to take a nice lump of their revenue from the liquor business, yet, urged on by teetotal fanatics they, in some cases, by iniquitous taxation are defeating the temperance cause by depriving the liquor merchants of the means of improvement, and, as statistics prove, causing a larger sale of inferior liquors.

The true-minded temperance reformer must advocate that the spirit which goes into consumption should be of the best quality.

The "Deutsche Wein Zeitung" of August 1 mentions the fact that the morphia and ether habit is on the increase in Sweden and says the evil is due to the strong temperance movement which condemns the use of alcoholic drinks, and on that account many use dangerous drugs.

Is not the moral of it that if people are denied legitimate stimulants they will resort to infinitely more harmful substitutes?

Dr. Wilder's phrases are rather more flourishing than convincing, for though he uses words of Mr. Gladstone, they are urging Temperance and not "total abstinence" which is Dr. Wilder's subject. Gladstone could hardly be put forward as an advocate of "total abstinence" since it was he who granted the grocery licences, one of the gravest errors and biggest blots on his political escutcheon, for its sole aim was of a vote-catching nature.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Taft and Bryan are put forward as samples of the fine men teetotalism can turn out, but you cannot get away from the fact that the most telling passages in the history of the world have been made by nations and individuals who were moderate drinkers, and the few teetotal men of note are exceptions.

Sir J. Crichton-Browne has lately said—"There were people who shut their eyes to the part alcohol has played in the history of this race, the history of the world, and in the history of civilization."

"The Times" has lately had columns of letters on "whether or not the consumption of alcohol in excess is discoverably harmful to their offspring" and it judicially sums up the result of the inquiry that "within the limits of the actual inquiry no sufficient evidence of such harmfulness has been obtained."

"The Times" also comes to a second conclusion which is quite as interesting, that parents who are free consumers of alcohol are somewhat more prolific than those who entirely abstain.

After all are Teetotalers really abstainers?

In the last Government Laboratory Report out of 380 samples of so-called "teetotal drinks" thirty-one samples contained spirit varying from 3 to 6.2 per cent, and this last high percentage was found in a ginger beer.

Is it known by the total abstainer invalid that the following remedies contain alcohol?

Hall's Catarrh Cure 14 per cent,
Electric Bitters 18 per cent, Tiger Oil
25 per cent.

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound 18 per cent, Perry Davis' Pain
Killer 51 per cent, etc.

And since the lecture was given under
the auspices of a church it is not
irreverent to quote Scripture.

Does not St. Paul preach Tolerance
when he says "Let no man judge you
therefore in meat or in drink! Col. 2.
16.

Of David who was a man after God's
own heart we are told "There they were
with David three days eating and drink-
ing" and we are told their menu con-
sisted of meat and meal, figs and
raisins, wine and oil. I Chron. 13. 39.

Did not Isaiah consider a scarcity of
wine a doleful judgement of God when
he says "There is a crying for wine in
the street all joy is darkened," etc.,
Isaiah 24. 11. and God's goodness is
demonstrated in its abundance in Zech.
9. 17. "For how great is His goodness
and how great is His beauty, corn shall
make the young men cheerful, and new
wine the maid."

And wine was expressly commanded
as an acceptable gift in the sight of the
Lord. Neh. 10. v 7.

The following lines might well be
better known as an excellent description
of the Divine gift.

"Old Father Noah sat alone within his tent
at morn,
With such a shadow on his face as spoke a
heart forlorn.

"What ails thee Noah?" said a voice like
soft sweet music poured;
And Noah, looking up, beheld the Angel of
the Lord.

"Forgive me, Lord!" he said and sighed,
"if wrongfully I think,
But I am thirsty, nigh to death, and know
not what to drink."

"To drink?" the gracious Angel said; "see
where the streamlets run,
And all the glad some waters leap, rejoicing
in the sun."

"'Tis true, Dear Lord! but thought recalls
the mournful myriads drown'd—
Brave men, fair women, lovely babes, and
cattle of the ground.

I loathe all water for their sakes—The
beautiful, the young—
It tastes of blood, it smells of death; 'tis
poison to my tongue."

The radiant Angel's lovely face shone
bright with heavenly fire:
"Noah, such pity for mankind befits
their second sire.

Wait till I come!" Like lightning flash he
vanished up the skies,
And like a lightning flash returned, ere
Noah raised his eyes.

"Take this" he said, and held aloft a Vine-
stock, branching fair;
"Heaven's noblest gift to humankind,
entrusted to thy care.

"Go, plant it on the sunny hills; for
health and length of days;
And press its fruit for joyous drink, and
the Creator's praise.

It bears no taint of pain or death, and fails
not to impart
Strength to the body and the mind, and
gladness to the heart.

Preach temperance certainly, it is
a godly thing, but remember, as Gold-
smith's Vicar of Wakefield observed,
"The virtue which requires ever to be
guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel."

I am, etc.,

CHARLES E. GARNER.

MESSIAH CHORUSES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It has been suggested that
there must be many singers in Shanghai
who would enjoy taking part in some
of the "Messiah" Christmas choruses.
We therefore propose to form a special
choir of ladies and gentlemen to give
these choruses in Holy Trinity Cathed-
ral at Christmas tide. May I ask for
the invaluable help of your journal in
making this purpose known to the com-
munity? Those willing to take part
are asked to send their names and the
part they sing to Mr. R. B. Hurry, 21,
Kiukiang Road. The first rehearsal
will be on Wednesday, December 7 at
5.30. The following choruses will prob-
ably be chosen.

- (a) "And the glory of the Lord."
- (b) "For unto us."
- (c) "Hallelujah."
- (d) "Amen."

I am, etc.,

ALFRED J. WALKER,
Dean.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

*By telegraph from Peking.
Specially translated for the
"North-China Daily News."*

(1.) The High Commissioner of the
Salt Administration, Duke Tsai Tze, has
memorialized that Chen Liu, Taotai in
the Salt Gabelle of Fokien, has acted
with duplicity in the discharge of his
duties, has shown levity in his official
capacity, and lack of recognition of his
duties. It is commanded that he be
forthwith cashiered.

(2.) Chin Pang-p'in is appointed
Privy Registrar of the Privy Record
Office of the National Assembly.

Yang Chen-yi is hereby appointed
Salt Commissioner of the Fukien
Province.

Signed and sealed by the Grand
Council.

November 21.

We have received a memorial from
Viceroy Chun Kuei-lung, reporting
upon the result of his investigations as
to the extent of famine in the Shuntien
prefecture and Chibli Province. We
find that since the early part of last
summer, a protracted drought was ex-
perienced throughout the whole of
Chibli province, including Shuntien,
and during the 6th and 7th moons fre-
quent rains came down and flooded the
rivers, causing great damage to the
crops in the low and marshy countries.
The season having been a very
fickle one, some districts were
damaged by hailstones, others infected
by swarms of locusts and insects, and
others again by droughts. We agree
with the opinion of the memorialist
that the people are unable to pay the
full land-taxes and other levies as usual
and We hereby graciously grant to the
thirty-one districts, headed by the
district of Wu-tsing, etc., whose crops

are found to be either total failures, or
only 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the
average, a rebate of from 10 to 60 per
cent of the land-taxes, and another
rebate of Bannerman rates ranging from
10 to 50 per cent, both payable this
year. Also, let these districts be either
totally or partially released from, or have
deferred till next year, their liabilities
in contributions towards the funds of the
Imperial Granaries. Salt Kilns, Edu-
cational schemes, Bannerman's rates,
Conservancy works, Coast and Inland
Defences, Army Reserves, Imperial
Treasury dues, Couriers' allowances,
etc, etc, as proposed by the said memo-
rialist. With regard to the eighteen
other districts, bearing the names of
Si-ho district, etc, suffering in a minor
degree from the same causes, and reap-
ing a harvest of at least 70 per cent of
their average crops, they are to pay
their land-taxes in full this year, but are
granted proportionate rebates and de-
ferred payments of dues in other re-
spects to the next year (1911.) We
hope in this way to lighten our subjects
burden. Let the said Viceroy proclaim
out words at once far and wide by
publishing the same on yellow paper,
in order to enable our people to enjoy
the benefits substantially and to prevent
the yamen underlings from exercising
corrupt propensities. Respect this.

The decree is sealed by the Prince
Regent and signed by the Members of
the Grand Council.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

November 19.

THE CHINESE DOCTORS' ALARM.

The following is an extract from the
"Shenpao" of yesterday's date. The
Chief of the Medical Investigation
Bureau named Ku Hung-kuei has ad-
dressed a petition to the Shanghai Tao-
tai as follows:

The plague investigation measures in
the Settlement are with a view to the
protection of public health; they are a
sign of zeal for the public good which
elicits our deepest appreciative respect.

Nevertheless the doctors without the
City and within have come to this office
and make the following statement:—

"In the first article of the Council's
regulations for the examination of
infectious disease it is stated that every
doctor who meets with any kind of in-
fectious disease shall forthwith report
to the Municipal Council with a view
to examination by the Health Officer.
If a case is not reported and the Coun-
cil discovers it, each person shall be
fined each day \$10."

"In the medical profession in Shang-
hai there are all kinds, good and bad.
There are some who extort large sums
of money and are yet reckless of human
life. If these were fined, this would
certainly be no pity. But those
whose intention it is to assist humani-
ty and receive medical fees there-
fore are not so very many; and it may
well be asked how such will be able
to suffer these heavy fines. Moreover,
the proceedings of the practitioner are

taken at a time of haste. To add further the task of inditing a letter to inform others will involve the use of attention for two purposes at once, and will have the contrary effect of wasting people's lives. When doctors go to treat and cure illness they cannot avoid or separate themselves from the Settlement; and consequently they are in a state of alarm and beg that a petition be drawn up beseeching relief."

I venture to think that to impose control upon doctors is of effect upon Sovereign Rights, and I hardly think these can be interfered with by foreigners. I have accordingly to beg Your Honour to make a decision upon this point; and in assent with these wishes, communicate with the Senior Consul in order that he may quickly direct the Municipal Council to modify the regulations; thus protecting Sovereign Rights and tranquillizing the profession. I venture deferentially to request your consideration of this petition, and the favour of action accordingly.

The Taotai, having reported that the local officials and gentry have consulted and obtained the Council's approval of the proposed Isolation Hospital for Chinese residents, to be constructed outside the Settlement, and having asked for an appropriation of the requisite funds, the Governor of Soochow has communicated with, and received the Ministry of Finance's sanction for the sum of Tls. 10,000 from the Customs Revenue for the purpose. The Taotai has been instructed by telegram accordingly.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

It is reported that Chou Chai-lai, President of the Waiwupu, has recently been prevented from regularly attending to his duties by ill-health. In view of this, coupled with the urgency of making preparations for the inauguration of the Parliament, one of the Princes has recommended recalling Yuan Shih-kai to replace him.

It is also stated that since the death of the late Lu Chuan-lin, a Grand Councillor, the Prince Regent proposes to bestow the vacated office on Hsi Liang, the Manchurian Viceroy, in view of his loyal services, and to appoint Chen Teh-chun Governor of Soochow, to the Viceroyalty. A member of the Grand Council has, however, referred to the importance of the post and difficulties with which it is beset and therefore strongly recommends Yuan Shih-kai as the next incumbent.

The Prince Regent is confidently stated to be favourable disposed to the appointment of Yuan in either of the offices in question.

November 22.

THE PLAGUE MEASURES.

A copy of the Council's proclamation is reproduced in every native newspaper, with comments on the recent meeting between the Council and the Chinese representatives, the Chinese residents' attention being directed to the good results obtained. They add remarks in the following sense. "While it is realized that the Council has given

evidence of its desire to do what is beneficial for the public in this matter, we are aware that these results were not obtained without strong contention and argument on the part of the notable Chinese residents. They have undertaken to open a Chinese hospital, to make personal visits to the plague infected area, and to soothe or compensate sufferers. Their public-spirited action is worthy of appreciation and gratitude. Nothing, therefore, should be done which may be regarded as an act of ingratitude for the kind services of these gentlemen. Premises should accordingly be kept in a sanitary condition, the scheme of the Chinese hospital should receive co-operation; and monetary assistance should be proffered in the event of the funds for the maintenance of the hospital becoming insufficient in the future. In thus showing a hearty appreciation of its work, contributors will place the institution on a permanent basis."

The residents in the Kansuh and Alabaster Roads in the plague-stricken locality, who have recently suffered considerably in connexion with the outbreak of plague, have submitted an application for compensation for losses. Having returned to their former premises, they have again approached Shen Tun-ho in the matter. Shen Tun-ho, Shao Gin-tow and Su Pao-sun went to the locality yesterday evening and made an inspection. They found that three families have suffered most, and having expressed their sympathy with them, they have promised to request their landlords and the Municipal Council respectively to remit rents and taxes on their premises; finally assuring them that the Chinese merchants will open a hospital, sending native doctors to make investigations, and asking for their co-operation in the extermination of rats for the prevention of plague.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

It has already been reported that Prince Ching has definitely declined the post of the President of the Senate, and that Duke Tsai Tse has been nominated and will, it is believed, be given the honour. It now appears that the Duke has, in the course of conversations in high places, remarked that the difficulties connected with the post will prove very great, and immeasurably more difficult than those of similar positions in other countries. While he could not very well refuse to accept the post if appointed, he has very clearly emphasized the fact that he can only be expected to fill the office to general satisfaction, if Yuan Shih-kai is appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

NATIVE VACCINATION.

A notice is published in the press by the Chapei Constabulary giving addresses both north and south of the Settlement and in Pootung where Vaccination Offices have been opened for free vaccination on application.

HOUSE RENTS.

The recent voluntary reduction of rent by a native landlord, Cheng, has now resulted in a letter, addressed to the recently established House Rents Reduction Bureau, intimating that the Wai-Yuen Property Company has

followed Cheng's example by reducing rentals in the Seward Road and Kung-ping Road, from \$13 to \$9 and from \$8 to \$5 respectively. For the public-spirited action of this landlord the Bureau expresses appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the tenants, and announces in the press that it is anxious to receive further notifications of rent-reduction from all landlords from time to time.

November 23.

OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE.

The "Sinwampao" states that according to the Ordinance bearing upon the new Civil List, there will only be one Minister of State and one Vice-Minister for every Ministry, dispensing with the titles and services of the President, Senior Junior and Vice-Presidents, etc. The headquarters of the Customs, the tax offices and the Salt monopolies are all to be amalgamated with the Ministry of Justice while the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce will in future be known as the Ministry of Industries.

HOARDED WEALTH.

The Prince Regent has sent a memorial to the Empress Dowager, asking her for a third of the amount of the savings of the late Empress Dowager, Tze Hsi, for distribution, mainly for the purpose of reorganizing the Navy, and to some extent, of assisting the different provincial authorities in carrying out their many projects of reforms with adequate means. Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, has graciously granted his request and informed the Grand Council of this at the same time.

OUTSTANDING NEGOTIATIONS.

A telegram reports that the Prince Regent has instructed the Waiwupu and H.E. Na Tung, Grand Secretary, to devise speedy means towards an amicable conclusion of the negotiations of: 1) a certain foreign loan. 2) the Boundary disputes with the Macao Government, and 3) the continual increase of their garrisons in Manchuria by the Russians and the Japanese.

AIRSHIPS.

Another telegram from Peking states that the Army Reorganization Bureau, having been convinced of the utility and importance of air-ships and the flying machines now in vogue in almost every other country, intends to take steps to adopt them without hesitation.

THE CHINESE POPULAR HOSPITAL.

On Monday afternoon, a public meeting was held within the rooms of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Elgin Road, at which seven well known Chinese residents, namely, Shen Tun-po, Shao Gin-tow, M. Y. Chung, Su Pao-sun, Wang Sui-chi, Wang See-sing, and Chun Tze-chao, were elected to represent native interests and empowered to take stringent measures for the prevention and suppression of the Plague epidemic. It was there and then decided that a desirable lot of land should be secured on the North Honan Road, with the view of building and erecting a hospital thereon, to be named the "Chinese Popular

Hospital," where Chinese patients afflicted with any disease, including plague, should be received and treated.

THE QUEUE.

It will be remembered that when Prince Tsai Tao returned from his tour abroad, His Highness advocated the immediate removal of the queue, and the proposal has apparently fallen through owing to serious opposition in certain directions. It is said, however, that this question has now been revived. With the hearty support and concurrence of his brother, Prince Tsai Hsun, who recently returned from his Naval Commission, Prince Tsai Tao will shortly bring up the matter for discussion at a meeting of the Government Council, again suggesting that the change be in the first place introduced or enforced in the Army and Navy. It still remains to be seen whether or not further objections will be made to the proposal.

PUBLIC LOAN BONDS.

It is reported that the Taotai has recently communicated with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Public Loan Bonds, the issue whereof he prefers to withhold until property for mortgage has been presented at his yamen and valued by his assessors. The Committee of the Chamber has replied generally pointing out that the issue of these Bonds was originally proposed for the benefit of Chinese creditors of the Ching Yu Chao Kang and Chien Yu Banks. It was subsequently discussed and considered by Chinese and foreign merchants at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, when it was decided that the issue should be upon ordinary mortgage and that the Consular Body should be requested to ask the various foreign banks to accept the bonds for all payments, while the native banks should be instructed to do likewise, so that a general use of these papers may ensue and at the same time a large sum may accrue from interest for the benefit of certain creditors or sufferers in connexion with the failure of the native banks in question. The scheme has already received the approval of the High Provincial authorities. The Committee finally adds that when it was about to reply to the Taotai's dispatch, a number of native bankers and others assembled at the Chamber to make inquiries as to the issue of the Bonds, and they have remarked that if *bona fide* property to the value of over two million taels must be presented for valuation at the Taotai's yamen, there will be no hope of receiving the bonds at an early date and, if so, much difficulty will follow as China New Year is drawing near. On their behalf the Committee requests the Taotai not to issue the bonds *en bloc* where property of the entire value has been obtained, but in portions on the presentation of property as security, from time to time, etc., as some relief of the hardships under which they are labouring.

THE SINZA BRIDGE.

The Taotai has recently telegraphed to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance in regard to the proposed re-erection of the Stone Bridge, Sinza, pointing out the urgency of the work,

since the Council has offered to contribute towards the cost, and expressing the fact that the Council may attempt to perform the work itself. He suggests an appropriation of some Tls. 30,000 for the cost of the work, which is estimated at about Tls. 40,000.

THE RENT AGITATION.

The House Rents Reduction Bureau announces the receipt of another notification of voluntary reduction of rents by a landlord, named Yeh San Foh Kee, on premises in the Nan-yang-li, Haining Rd, from \$25 to \$20 and from \$23 to \$17, for which thanks are expressed on behalf of the concerned.

November 24.

PLAGUE INSPECTION REGULATIONS.

The question of plague inspection regulations, it is reported by the native press, has now become an international one. The newspapers note that after approval by the Consular Body these regulations can be put into force, and the four rules as asked for by the Chinese gentry will be put into operation temporarily as procedure by way of compromise. The Chamber of Commerce, it is stated, has telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs setting out the unsatisfactory points in these rules, and has requested that they shall now be taken up as an international question with the British Minister.

It is stated that the Taotai has expressed disapproval of the Municipal By-laws against plague on the ground that they contain clauses as to fining and imprisonment of native residents; he is stated to hold this view that the Council has not the right of making laws for observance by Chinese residents.

THE REMOVAL OF THE QUEUE.

The Waiwupu having memorialized the Throne advocating the removal of the queue and change of Chinese costume, the Government has decided to bring queue-cutting into effect in the first place, but to defer change of native dress for the present. It is expected that the official announcement will be made early next year.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

It is reported in the native press that Mr. S. Barton, H. M. Vice Consul, having gone to Peking, has now been promoted to Counsellor of Legation, and, it is added, that as he was always so set upon Settlement Extension, it is clear that this question will now be brought up again within a little time.

CHEKIANG RAILWAY LOAN AGREEMENT.

A Peking correspondent writes:—Four representatives of the Chekiang Railway Company sought an interview with the presiding officials of the Ministry of Communications on the 14th instant but failed to attain their object of cancelling the loan agreement forced upon their Company by the Government. H. E. Tang Shao-yi was absent, having obtained five days' leave on account of the death of his wife. H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, the Junior Vice-president, was also not in the yamen,

but H. E. Shen Yun-pei, the Senior Vice-president, was present. The representatives were introduced to him by Mr. Yao, the manager of the Telegraph Office at Peking. His Excellency kindly received them in the Main Hall. Upon learning the object of their visit H. E. Shen pleaded that he could not take any decisive step nor promise anything; the President must be approached before coming to any definite understanding on such important matters. One of the representatives energetically remarked that he thought any presiding official could act independently if he only would. To this retort H. E. did not reply, but remained quite firm in his first opinion, assuring the delegation, however, of his good-will and promising that it should be informed of the date on which H. E. Tang would be ready to receive the representatives at the yamen. The representatives had no alternative but to take their leave and return to their respective lodgings, there awaiting patiently H. E. Tang's pleasure.

November 25.

SINZA BRIDGE.

The Superintendent of the Native Police has issued a notice as to the reconstruction of the Sinza Bridge to the following effect:—The dangerous position of this bridge occasions great inconvenience, and traffic both by boat and on foot is obstructed daily. It is most necessary therefore to re-construct the bridge in iron. This has been reported to the Taotai and to the Viceroy, who has duly communicated with the Ministry of Finance and the Waiwupu. The Taotai has addressed the Consular Body requesting that the Municipal Council be informed accordingly. This proclamation is now issued for general information. A large sum of money will be used in constructing the bridge with the special object of developing trade in Chapei. No person is allowed to spread rumours or to create disturbance.

Four boats will be used for ferrying passengers from the Settlement to the Chinese territory and vice versa. The boatmen are not permitted to demand payment from passengers.

The following editorial comment in a native paper is of interest:—

There is only one Sinza Bridge. A bamboo fence has been built by the Constabulary for more than half a year. The passengers make unpleasant remarks. Foreigners demand the building of a new bridge at joint cost. But the Taotai's telegram for the loan of the necessary money from the Board has not appeared until now. The leisurely conduct of all the officials concerned would certainly be hard to match.

THE PAOSHAN MURDER.

We are informed that the guarantors for the Constable who is believed recently to have killed the wife of an officer of the Constabulary in Chapei were each given 300 blows for refusing (or for being unable) to give information as to the whereabouts of the suspected murderer.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

The Committee of the Anti-opium Bureau has recently held a meeting at the West Gate at which the following resolutions were recorded:—

(1) That the City Magistrate be requested to issue a proclamation warning all opium smokers to report their names to the Bureau not later than the 11th Chinese moon.

(2) That Committees in every district or village undertake to put the anti-opium measures into effect and that the City Magistrate will notify them on the subject.

(3) That certificates and records of opium smokers be made.

(4) That an endeavour be made to arrange for extension of the period of twenty days within which the Bureau undertook to investigate the local opium question for report to the Central Opium Prevention Office.

A society of literary men and gentry in the City is bringing pressure to bear upon the authorities in order to enforce the system of certification of smokers in the Settlement as well as in the City.

SURVEYING IN MANCHURIA.

Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has sent an urgent telegram to the Government Council, which is divided into fifteen articles, stating that a certain Power has made a secret survey of important points in the Province by making use of heavy bribes. As these and numerous other measures are used as a means of compulsion and to find an opportunity for dispute, he urges this as a reason for training the Army for the protection of trade, and requests the Throne to notify him of a method of procedure to this end.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

The Board of War now proposes to divide the Army into five sections as follows:—1. Chihli, Manchuria and Shansi Provinces are the northern section; 2. Kansu, Sinkiang, Shensi and Szechuan Provinces are the western section; 3. Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces are the eastern section; 4. Honan, Hupeh and Hunan Provinces are the central section; 5. Yunnan, Kweichow, Fukien and Kuangtung Provinces are the southern section. It also proposes to divide the Navy into three sections as follows:—1. the fleets of Pei Yang are the northern section; 2. the Navy of the Yangtze is the central section; the fleets of the Canton Waters are the southern section. An Imperial Edict has been received instructing the Board to take note of this matter.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

An editorial remark in the "*Sinwan-pao*" reads as follows:—

"We have two items of advice to give the Settlement residents.

1. Do not think that, because the Municipal Council has promised that the plague investigation may be modified, you should therefore permit yourselves to be as dirty as you wish, and make no change.

2. It should be understood that though a hospital is established by ourselves, there must always be plague inspection to prevent plague, in the same way as fire or robbery. The object is

the public health and one cannot proceed according to individual convenience, but should comprehend this principle.

RENT REDUCTION.

It is reported that another property company, known as the Cheng Kee Company, has voluntarily reduced rentals on its property at Pabsienjao, viz. from \$20 to \$14 and from \$10 to \$6.50 respectively.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The native press reports as to the investigation of plague by Chinese doctors in the following vein:—

A prominent member of the Cantonese Committee in Shanghai has agreed to allow his garden in Pao-shan with the building therein to be used as a public hospital for treatment of Chinese suffering from plague. On November 22 the Chamber of Commerce and others sent out circulars reporting the matter to the residents in the district in which plague was said to have broken out.

Mr. Shen Tzu-ho has selected Dr. Wong Bin-yen, Yen Kwong-dien, Si Wei-dun and Koh Kung-si and a lady doctor to undertake the necessary investigations. These doctors have received a foreign medical education and the lady doctor is a returned student from America. They in company with a foreign lady yesterday proceeded to Kansuh Road to investigate for plague. After Mr. Tao (Secretary to Mr. Chu Lan-fong, the Ewo Compradore) had fully and clearly explained to the people the reasons for making the investigation, the latter heartily welcomed them, and said that they do not wish any investigations to be made by foreign doctors, but would be glad to receive the visit of the Chinese doctors.

These doctors then examined the occupants of the first houses. No one opposed them. The people who were examined by the doctors asked that foreigners be not allowed to investigate. They are apparently quite satisfied with such arrangements as the Municipal Council has arranged with the Chinese Committee. Fortunately no trouble will occur again, and all is very quiet. The commerce of this port may now, let us hope, be restored.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

It is stated in official circles that the Grand Council has recently held several private meetings for discussion as to dissolution of the Tzechengyuan, but a certain Prince has pointed out the inadvisability of the step as the Tzechengyuan is the foundation of the Constitution and such a proposal, if put into effect, will arouse public indignation. In spite of this, a Grand Councillor has decided to comment adversely upon popular representation, and developments are awaited with interest.

VICEREGAL CHANGES.

When the Liangkuan Viceroyalty recently became vacant, the Throne intended to confer the post on H. E. Tsen Chuen-hsun, and on his refusal to accept it and at his recommendation, H. E. Chang Ming-chi has been appointed to this post. It is now, however, reported that the Government

has an intention of appointing Tsen as the Manchurian Viceroy, recalling Hsi Liang for some other appointment. It is also stated that Viceroy Chac Erhsen will be appointed President of the Ministry of Finance, so that Duke Tsai Tse may devote his entire ability and time to the duties of a Commissioner of Constitution. In this case, Hsi Liang will probably be transferred to the Szechuan Viceroyalty.

GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES.

A special telegram to the "*Sinwan-pao*" states that according to the New Civil List, the Commissariat department of the Ministry of Finance is abolished and its duties are to be taken up by the Army Supply Department of the Ministry of War. Likewise, its department of levies, taxes and dues will be transferred to the General Tax Bureau. The Financial Commission will be dissolved; and a special department to control financial questions created in the Ministry of Finance. The Imperial Household will be inaugurated as another Ministry, and will absorb the Ministry of Ceremonies, the Imperial Board of Astronomy, the Imperial Bodyguard Corps and the College of Imperial Physicians, all of which will be abolished.

With regard to the high Provincial Authorities, the same message adds that all the Viceroys or Governors-General are to be abolished, and each separate province ruled by a Governor.

THE SALT TAXES.

Duke Tsai Tse, being convinced of the utter impossibility in reforming the whole system of collecting the salt taxes and dues, the corruptions and malpractices having been of too long a standing to admit of any change short of revolutionizing the entire system, has decided to institute a new system, which may be termed "the output tax", i.e., he proposes that the salt tax should be collected on the spot, where it is produced once for all, according to the quantity. By this means, the Government would be saved the expenditures of many salt tax offices, and the enormous amount of squeezing and smuggling would be impracticable; thus the benefit to the Imperial coffers, according to the Duke's calculations, would be an increase of more than twenty million taels a year.

ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

A Peking message states that, inasmuch as the estimates of the expenditure in Army and Navy Reorganization schemes have met with some objection in the National Assembly, Prince Hsün and Admiral Sah of the Navy Reorganization Bureau, General Yin Chang of the Ministry of War, Princes Tao and Lang of the Army Reorganization Bureau held a long consultation the other day, and they have come to the conclusion that it is imperative that China's Navy and Army should, without any delay, be extended and strengthened before she can hope to stand her ground in the world as a nation. They intend to invite members of the National Assembly to a meeting to discuss the subject with them, and they hope to bring them round to their views by

explaining to them the gravity of the situation and the paramount importance of the step, with a view to removing any obstacles in the way of passing the said estimates in the Assembly. The meeting will probably take place in the "Stone-Bridge Mansion," and Major-General Liang Lai-shung will speak on behalf of the Government.

THE PROMISED PARLIAMENT.

Correspondence in the "Shen Pao" from Peking says:—

Our readers will remember that a fortnight ago, Prince Ching absolutely refused to accept the appointment of the President of the Senate, alleging his inexperience in Constitutional Government as his excuse. Duke Tsai Tee was accordingly nominated thereto. According to the latest information, however, we hear that Prince Ching has suddenly changed his mind, and has summoned the attendance of two members of the Constitutional Law Bureau to a night conference in his Yamén, so as to initiate himself into the intricate windings of Constitutional Laws, as a preparatory step towards his being ultimately pressed to occupy the responsible Chair of the new Senate.

S. V. C. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of prizes won at the annual Rifle Meeting of the S. V. C. took place in the Town Hall last night. There was a very large attendance, not only of volunteers, but also of the public of both sexes. The prizes were set out in full view of the spectators, upon a large table at the front of the platform. The Chinese Co. S. V. C. provided guards upon the staircase at the doors, and upon the platform, and the Town Band was in attendance and played lively selections of music while the spectators were assembling, and during the interval that preceded the concert.

On the platform were Mr. and Mrs. D. Landale, Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, and H. J. Craig, Colonel Bruce, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Barnes, Major Trueman, and Captain Collyer.

Colonel Barnes introduced the Chairman of the Council with the remark that as Civil Commandant of the Corps Mr. Landale desired to say a few words to the volunteers before the distribution of prizes.

Mr. D. Landale—Before I refer to matters connected with the recent Rifle Meeting I would like to thank the Corps for the assistance they have rendered the police in the recent disturbances. I must congratulate Colonel Barnes and all of you on the smart way in which you responded to the call to turn out. Our mobilizing arrangements seemed to work perfectly smoothly. I think I must take this opportunity of saying a word for the Police. They are often criticized, but I think the ratepayers have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which Colonel Bruce handled matters when the first sign of disorder appeared and he undoubtedly prevented it

spreading (Applause). I am sure all respectable Chinese residents recognize that the demonstration of force which we found necessary was entirely directed against the loafer and rowdy class which unfortunately always takes advantage of occasions of this kind.

In order that there should be no misunderstanding I must tell you that your Drill Hall has not been forgotten, the matter is now in the hands of a special committee of the Council and receiving their earnest attention. General Broadwood's advice that the building to be of real use must be in a central position cannot be set aside by the Council. But it entails the question of reconstructing the Central Offices and a very expensive business and one which can only be carried out very gradually. We hope the Special Committee's labours, however, will enable us to lay some scheme before the ratepayers at their annual meeting next Spring. While on the subject of Special Committees you as our fighting Department will, I am sure, be glad to hear that there was no truth whatever in the report published in some of the papers that the Special Committee of the Council which recently had rather a long meeting with the representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, had climbed down. The object of that meeting seems to have been misunderstood; it was not to discuss the by-laws recently passed by the Ratepayers, but to try and arrive at some method of carrying out the plague prevention measures considered necessary by the Health Officer with as little friction as possible and with the co-operation of our Chinese fellow residents. By the substitution of foreign Ladies as Inspectors instead of men we succeeded in settling the vexed question of house-to-house visitation and at the same time complying with the Health Officer's requirements. Those Ladies who have undertaken the work will earn a very deep debt of gratitude from the whole community.

Before I sit down I feel I must refer to the loss the Corps have sustained by the resignation of Major Brodie Clarke. (applause.) We published his biography in the Municipal Gazette, a record of Voluntary service of which any man might be justly proud. We all regret his retirement. He has shown a fine example to the youth of this place which I hope will not be lost upon them. (Applause).

I am glad to hear from Colonel Barnes that the entries for this year's Rifle Meeting were a record (Applause). The Companies that were most successful were "B" Company, who won twenty-five prizes, followed closely by the Japanese with twenty-four prizes (Applause), and the Reserve Company with nineteen. The Inter-Company Shield was won in May by the Reserve Company and in October by "B" Co., who also won the Novice's Cup in October. The N. R. A. Medal was won by Sapper Young of the Engineer Co., the S.V.C. Gold Cross was won by Private Linde of "B" Co., the Silver Cross was won by Private Large of the Reserve Co., and the

Bronze Cross was won by Bombardier Conlon of the Artillery. This year Singapore won the Interport Rifle Match which with a score of 968. Shanghai's score was 962, and both of these scores were records, but I think it is high time that Shanghai won this match. I am also glad to hear that the general work of the Corps is very satisfactory. Several parades at night were held during the summer, and the attendance was very good. The strength of the Corps on January 1 was 970; it is 1,010 now (applause).

On the invitation of the Commandant Mrs. Landale then proceeded to distribute the prizes, a task that occupied a considerable time, there being over seventy prize-winners.

Colonel Barnes, on behalf of the S. V. C. thanked Mrs. Landale very much for distributing the prizes and asked her, on behalf of the Corps, to accept what the reporters would probably describe as a small floral tribute (in this case a large bouquet of roses). The Commandant then proceeded to thank Mme Thue, Mr. Guibara, and the other artistes who had kindly consented to assist at the concert, and also all those firms and individuals who subscribed to the Prize Fund. Apparently there had been some little doubt as to what the Rifle Meeting existed for. Some appeared to think it was for the amusement, and possibly the enrichment, of the few. That was not the case, and he was glad to think that the subscribers to the Prize Fund realized it. Subscribers had come forward in large numbers because it was their opinion that the S. V. C. Meeting ought to be devoted to the furthering of the efficiency of the Corps. For that reason they had decided, this year, to insist upon tests to prove not only that men were good shots, but that they were also good marksmen, and there was all the difference between the two. He thought that the subscribers would be glad to see that there were many new names on the Prize List this year, and if some of the older and better-known names were absent it was their own fault, as well as misfortune. The competitors had been divided into two classes, and he thought everyone would agree that this scheme had been a great success. Colonel Barnes then thanked Mr. Landale for his appreciative remarks. The Council had shown its appreciation of the recent work of the Corps in a very practical manner by giving him authority to order warm coats for the Corps. (Loud applause). No doubt there were people in Shanghai who scoffed at the recent work of the S.V.C. and said that its efforts were wasted. But no-one could say what might have happened during the recent disturbances if the Volunteers had not been called out and shown themselves ready for every emergency. Prevention was better than cure, and probably those who were the first to scoff at the Volunteers would also be the first to call out for the aid of the Volunteers or the Police if they were interfered with in any way. In conclusion, Colonel Barnes stated that he was proud to be in command of such a ready and loyal Corps (Applause).

There was then a short interval, during which the platform was cleared in readiness for the concert.

The Concert opened with a song by Mr. Guibara, whose powerful baritone voice was heard to great advantage in the Hall. His second song, "When Dull Care," was encored, and he responded with the "Drum Major" which was also loudly applauded. Mr. Nichtenhauser's violin solo was vociferously encored, and Mme. Thue, who had chosen a song suited alike to her fine soprano voice and to the building, received a great ovation. The other items, which were also greatly appreciated, were a vocal duet by Pte. E. O. Wilson, and Capt. H. R. H. Thomas, and a song by Pte. Wilson.

THE PEOPLE'S GIFT.

THE IMPERIAL PRESENTATION NEW TESTAMENTS.

About a year and a half ago a few humble Christians in Hotsin, Shansi, conceived the idea of presenting the Scriptures to the Imperial Family in Peking, and approaching the resident missionary, suggested that perhaps other Christians would like to share in this scheme. He therefore wrote, for them, to the "Chinese Recorder," to the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, and finally to all the leading papers for native Christians, proposing that each Christian should give at least two copper cash, the amount collected to be used for a presentation copy of the Scriptures from the Chinese to their Emperor. The idea was taken up so heartily that organization was necessary; the native pastors in Shanghai were appointed a General Executive Committee, with Pastor Yü as their Secretary and Treasurer, who should receive all contributions and thus relieve Mr. Bondfield, who had acted as receiver thus far. By this time the predominant thought was that this presentation should be purely Chinese, with no "foreign" help whatever. The contributions came from all parts of the world,—America, Hawaii, Straits Settlements and Africa, as well as from the Eighteen Provinces, until up to date almost \$1,400 have been received. It was decided that a New Testament should be presented to four members of the Imperial Family,—The Empress Dowager, The Prince Regent, the Empress-Mother, and the Infant Emperor. These are now in Shanghai ready for their journey north.

Each New Testament is in large type, bound in silver covers which illustrate scenes in Our Lord's life. A carefully prepared Preface has been printed in pure gold on red paper, and is embodied in the book. For each book the Ningpo carvers have made a most elaborate casket, each carved picture portraying a New Testament scene.

These handsome gifts from the humble people to their Rulers were exhibited in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon, and as it was thought that they might be of interest to the foreign population also, it has been

arranged to have them on view in the larger stores:—Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Hall & Holtz, Weeks, and Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s have courteously allowed them to be shown in their stores to-day. After this they will be carried to Peking by a delegation of native Christians.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE LOCAL CELEBRATION.

The American community of Shanghai celebrated Thanksgiving Day by holding a service under the auspices of the American Association of China at the Union Church last evening. Mr. J. N. Jameson presided and he was supported by the Hon. Rufus H. Thayer, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, Dr. Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General at Shanghai, the officers of the American Association of China, the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D., the Rev. G. F. Fitch, D. D., and other prominent Americans. The organ and pulpit were decorated with the Stars and Stripes. There was a large attendance of Americans and other nationals.

The proceedings began with the playing of Prelude and Fugue (Mendelssohn) as an organ voluntary by Mr. J. Waddell. The Chairman in opening the proceedings remarked that it was very pleasing to see so many friends of other nationalities present.

The harvest hymn, "We plough the fields and scatter" was then sung by all present, and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott read the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy and offered prayer. The President announced that Mrs. James L. Cowen was unable to sing owing to an indisposition that prevented her leaving the house. He called on Mr. V. Meyer, who gave a fine rendering of "A Song of Thanksgiving."

Dr. Amos P. Wilder was asked by the Chairman to address the gathering, and the Consul-General delivered a lengthy speech which was listened to with rapt attention. Dr. Wilder expressed some uncertainty as to what a Thanksgiving Day address should be from a pulpit by a layman—there was nothing markedly sacred in his earliest memory of the day, which was of a long table lined with relatives in a New England town, and a hazy recollection of thirteen kinds of pie, or thirteen pieces of one kind of pie—at this late date he could not speak with accuracy. On the centre table was a tressured copy of a newspaper announcing George Washington's death. The speaker lived too late, he feared, to get the full spiritual import of the day. He had to confess that the Americans did not originate Thanksgiving Day. It was one of the things their English ancestors allowed Americans to take across the sea. (Laughter). The English people celebrated the battles of Cressy and Agincourt with thanksgiving days, and the Jews had it before them. The Puritans knew only two holidays, this one and Fast Day in the spring. Christmas they regarded as a

dangerous reversion to things they were abandoning. Beginning in New England as an occasional affair, it spread to the south and became an annual event. The humility that characterized it had broadened and now especially when far from home Americans regarded it as the one time in the year when they might emerge from their traditional shyness (laughter) and boastfulness might go unchecked (laughter) and while at other times Americans encouraged other nations by telling them they were as good as anybody, on Thanksgiving Day facts were scrupulously adhered to (Renewed laughter). If the good things of life kindled gratitude surely the American people had reason to be thankful. The speaker proceeded to quote statistics showing the prosperity of the country. He remarked that it was no wonder the politicians trembled to take down roughly the tariff system on which all this economic and social fabric was built. What a country! Was it strange they did not call it any man's country, but associated it with Omnipotence. The impressive thing the figures quoted was not the riotous profusion of good things but the people who produced them. Their friends of other nations who had never been in America—who conceived of them as head-hunters, souvenir mad, searching the heavens for wrecked air-ships that they might loot the dead before the undertaker could arrive (laughter) really they did not do them justice. They forget that they had been too busy inventing the telephone, telegraph, electric light, type-setting machine, phonograph, the sewing machine, bicycle and as for the automobile, boys used to take "joy rides" on the town road roller and the steam thrashing machine forty years ago. Should they be judged harshly by those who formed their ideas of the land of Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Emerson and Lowell by their sensational papers chiefly affected by the Biddies in their kitchens and their sturdy sweethearts working on the railway? It was misleading to estimate America on a rush through the country on a tourist-car or by rubbing against the rich in high-priced hotels, where one did not meet those who grew \$1,600,000,000 of beautiful wholesome corn to gladden many nations, or \$550,000,000 of pure fleece cotton to keep Manchester busy. No, it was with the United States as it was with England and Scotland and every people who had stuff in them—it was the great middle-class, the men of field, shop and factory who were the glory of America—man for man the most prosperous, most intelligent, with most opportunity the happiest people in the world. It was the public school, the abolition of rank and privilege, the divorce of State and Church, and the vital piety of the fathers that made the nation great. One must be American, a true son or daughter of the soil, to take in the full significance of the words "Thanksgiving Day." They had known thanksgiving days for harvest, for deliverance from peril of the sea,

from pestilence, and from enemies at the gate. To an American the day came freighted with the rich memories of three centuries of struggles and aspirations, of peace and of war, of desperation and of triumph. Year after year this Thanksgiving Day has been observed—generation yielded to generation, new men came on the scene, the principles of civil and religious liberty were persistently asserted—the War of Independence gave birth to the nation: George Washington, the Ames and the Adams, Franklin and John Marshall revealed that the wealth of manhood was unimpaired, new issues were grappled, slavery was acute for forty years, and after a most stupendous internecine struggle, the cancer was cut out and Abraham Lincoln was given to the world, since whom there had been none such born to men. A new era was before them. Their country was as rich as of old—her resources had but to be husbanded to support them and their children in unprecedented abundance. Old evils had been abated and they knew better than before how to grapple with the new. The principles of the fathers were still efficacious. Dr. Wilder proceeded to refer to President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and other prominent men in the United States. He concluded that no less from the elements that constituted the republic now would they go on to new glories, for the warm heart and mighty mind of their people adhered to the belief of their fathers that was not rank or pomp or wealth, but righteousness that exalteth a nation.

Mr. G. Rattenbury then rendered "Glory to Thee my God this night" (Gounod), the gathering sang "America", and at the conclusion the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. G. F. Fitch, and as the congregation left the Church Mr. Waddell played "The Star Spangled Banner".

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Lisbon, October 22.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

By the str. Antony of the Booth Line, which arrived at Fishguard yesterday, there travelled to London, where he will stay for some days in the Jesuit community of Farm Street, a quiet, unassuming-looking ecclesiastic, who has had more to do perhaps with recent events in Portugal than any other man alive. Father Torrend, of the Society of Jesus, the first of the *émigré* Jesuits of Portugal to seek refuge on English soil, is a scientist of note and founded in the great college of Campolido the scientific section, whose success and fame seem to have angered the revolutionists and to have convinced them that if they left the Jesuits much longer in peace they would obtain possession of the country. Naturally Father Torrend denies this charge and says that, if the Jesuits were the cause of the recent revolution, they were an unconscious cause.

Père Torrend is a Frenchman by nationality and is not a stranger to the British Isles, for he studied three years at the Jesuit House at Milltown Park, near Dublin, and has passed several times through England. At the time of the revolution he was editor of the "*Broderia*," a well-known scientific review devoted to Botany, Zoology and the popularization of science in general.

On October 5, Father Torrend was in the Jesuit College of Barro at Torres Vedras. This is a very large building used as a novitiate, and it contained at the time eighty-six Fathers, novices and students who intended to enter the Order. There were no less than thirty novices, most of them Portuguese and Brazilian. Four of the novices were German Brazilians and one of the students was a British Indian Catholic priest.

On the day the Republic was proclaimed three hundred soldiers commanded by officers were observed cautiously to approach the college. It was a moment full of tragic possibilities; nevertheless the Jesuits could not help laughing at the extreme care with which the besiegers advanced, and of the evident fear under which they laboured. These ignorant troops firmly believed that the monks had a battery of cannon at their door, and secret passages traversing the ground in all directions. None of the wildest tales that have ever been circulated about the Jesuits since the establishment of this Order, could compare in exaggeration with those which circulated among the Portuguese peasants. Reports of the physical laboratories in the college, of the microscopes and electrical apparatus, the X-rays and the Radium, had filtered out to a credulous and horrified peasantry which declared that all this must be the work of the Evil One.

After Campolido had been occupied for several days by the republican troops, a story went around that the Jesuits hidden underground came out of their hiding places every night and killed some of the soldiers on guard. On one night they killed, it was said, no less than four men. Two English correspondents were so impressed by the circumstantiality and detail of this extraordinary narration, that they spent a whole night in this Jesuit-haunted college. At about 2 a.m. they were awakened by a sentinel firing at some phantom, but no Jesuit materialized.

Now, will it be believed, that there is not the slightest foundation for any of these fables? No Jesuit, priest or nun took refuge in any secret passage. Some old sewers were, it is true, torn open by the revolutionists after having been closed and well-nigh forgotten for hundreds of years, but these passages led nowhere and nothing was found in them.

I might here remark that in Spain the same strange superstition prevails. During the Barcelona riots last year, you could hear hardheaded, materialistic republicans, who believed neither in God nor in the Devil, solemnly assure you that the monks had escaped by underground passages to the French frontier!

If the Jesuits at Barro had cared to take advantage of this extraordinary credulity of their enemies, they might have succeeded in keeping the soldiers at bay for days, but finally the Superiors, moved to pity by the evident terror and distress of the bold commandant, went out to speak to him. The officer was so frightened that he could hardly articulate, but finally he managed to make the Father understand that he had had orders to convey all the Jesuits to Torres Vedras. The Superior soothed his trembling captor and surrendered. In half an hour after, all the eighty-six occupants of the establishment were on their way to Torres Vedras. Some of them carried their luggage as best they could. Some brought no luggage with them. At Torres Vedras there was waiting for them a special train, in each waggon of which were placed some of the Jesuits and some soldiers to guard them. At Alcantara they found that the line had been cut in three places by the local revolutionists who had heard that a Jesuit army provided with field artillery was advancing on them from the north. Owing to this breach in the line the Jesuits were not brought on to Lisbon as had originally been intended, but were brought to the great fortress of Caxaeas which is situated on top of a hill. Here the whole eight-six were locked up.

"And how came it that you were finally released?" I asked.

"Well, it came to pass in a strange enough way," replied the Jesuit. "An Irish lady, Mrs. O'Connor, who knew me and who heard that I was a prisoner, told the French Consul. The latter wrote to Senhor Affonso Costa, Minister of Justice, complaining that a French citizen, a great scientist, etc., etc., had thus been locked up for nothing. Senhor Costa immediately sent his secretary in a motorcar to bring me to him. He was extremely courteous to me and said that he would gladly permit me to remain in Portugal, if I broke my connexion with the Jesuits. This, however, I could not do. He then allowed me to leave the country. Before parting we had a little argument. The Minister said that if all the Jesuits had been like me, devoted to science and unconnected with politics, Portugal would have had no reason to quarrel with them. I assured him that all the Jesuits *were* like me and did not meddle with politics, but he said that on this point I was certainly mistaken since he had discovered among the papers which had been seized at Campolido letters in which the Jesuits warmly approved of the anti-Republican campaign carried on by the Catholic newspaper, "*Portugal*."

"This failed to convince me, however," added Father Torrend, "for surely an individual Jesuit has a right to express his approval or disapproval of newspaper articles, without laying himself open to the charge of meddling in politics. The '*Portugal*' formerly belonged to the Jesuits, but at the time the Revolution took place it was entirely in private hands and the Society of Jesus never, as a body, expressed its

approval of the way in which it was edited."

THE SACK OF CAMPOLIDO.

Regarding the sack of the great Jesuit College of Campolido near Lisbon, Father Torrend has given me a long account.

Established in the year 1858, this college was by far the largest and the best in Portugal. Its founders had long been convinced that education in the Peninsula was too theoretical and literary, as it is to some extent in India. B.A.'s and M.A.'s, Doctors of Law and Professors and Politicians were turned out by the hundred every year, so that, while politics was the great game, the development of the country's natural resources, trade and commerce was neglected. Those founders therefore decided, according to their own account, to establish in Portugal an educational institution wherein a taste for applied science, commerce and industry might be cultivated. The magnificent college of Campolido was the result. A comparatively small building at first, about the size of Somerset House, it soon grew nearly to the size of the British Houses of Parliament. Every important European language was taught in it. The latest scientific methods were applied to agriculture, mining, assaying and metallurgy. Father Torrend and Father Luisier, a Swiss Jesuit, established a natural history section, which became the best in the Peninsula. The natural history museum contained rare specimens from Brazil and Portuguese East Africa.

Father Torrend's collection of fungi is one of the greatest in Europe and the same scientist's collection of myxomycetes is the greatest in the world, next to that in the British Museum. The instruments in the physical laboratory are the most valuable of their kind in Portugal. The electric apparatus and the microscopes are also very costly. The cost of the objects in the physical laboratory alone would run into scores of thousands of pounds sterling. These precious and delicate instruments are now being roughly handled and thrown about by soldiers who care as little about science as a swarm of orang-outangs.

The great library of 25,000 volumes contained so many rare books that in the limits of a short newspaper article no adequate description of them can be given.

When the usual mob surrounded Campolido, the seven Jesuits inside at once opened the door and were captured. When the house was searched one rifle was found, but the mob insisted that there must be hundreds, and conducted a thorough search, which, however, revealed nothing. In the course of this search the mob desecrated the chapel, throwing down the images, tearing off the sacred pictures, stealing the vestments, stripping the gold from the missals and the relics, carrying off the silver candlesticks and plate. In short, the chapel was thoroughly looted. Then the Jesuits were taken to prison, individuals in the mob trying to frighten them on the way by pressing

the muzzles of their rifles against the bodies of their prisoners.

It must be borne in mind that all these arrests and all this pillage were exclusively the work of armed civilians and was therefore, of course, illegal. But when the Jesuits were led to the artillery barracks near Campolido, the commandant, a non-commissioned officer, promptly locked them up. In this barracks all the officers had been killed by their soldiers and the little dictator who ruled there was little better than a savage. His treatment of his clerical prisoners was barbarous. The food he gave them was not fit for pigs, and the rules which he issued regarding their satisfaction of natural necessities were really worthy of a Turkish Pasha.

Father Torrend will leave London in a day or two for Holland, where his Superior, Father Cabral, the Provincial of the Portuguese Jesuits is at present living. Father Cabral is the one Jesuit whom the Republicans wanted to catch, but in some disguise or other he escaped from Portugal and is now safe. The Portuguese cannot even yet believe that he has eluded them, and from the Mino to Cape St. Vincent they have circulated pictures and descriptions of him.

Other Jesuits got off in the same way, among them Father Zimmerman, a German belonging to the Quelhas monastery, who had five shots fired at him as he left his house. Father Zimmerman's present whereabouts cannot, however, be ascertained, consequently his friends are getting uneasy about him. The German Government has taken the matter up with its usual energy in such cases and has bluntly questioned the Provisional Government at Lisbon on this subject, at the same time intimating that neither Father Zimmerman nor any other German religious must be imprisoned, and saying that it will demand compensation for any pecuniary loss suffered by such German subjects.

GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND TIBET.

OUR POSITION IN TIBET.

CHINESE INFLUENCE.

"Our position in Tibet" was the subject of a paper which Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband read on November 2 before the Central Asian Society. Colonel Younghusband, it will be recalled, led the famous expedition into Tibet in 1904. Separating India from Tibet, the lecturer explained, was a mighty range of mountains, and upon the other side of those mountains events occurred which forced us to action. What would help most towards the solution of the trouble which existed in that quarter was the appointment of an agent at Lhasa who would influence those events, or, at least, intelligently anticipate them." It was not sound business to be at the mercy of events, and our urgent need was for an agent on the North-East Frontier who would warn us of trouble before it arose. The Tibetans had themselves asked that a British

officer should be sent to Lhasa, but their request had been refused. By the Anglo-Russian Convention both this country and Russia had agreed to have nothing to do with Tibet, but, he thought, the time had come for both countries to have agents at Lhasa.

The whole question of the North-East Frontier of India was never in a more critical stage than at the present moment. Force might not be required to settle it; but foresight, forethought, and foreknowledge most assuredly were. Indifference and a bored desire to wash our hands of the whole business, or a lazy trust in the good feeling of the Chinese, would not suffice. A great deal was heard nowadays of the awakening of China. All down our North-Eastern Frontier in Tibet and Yunnan, bordering on Burma the wider awake the Chinese the wider awake we ourselves must be. We formerly had reason to complain of the lethargy of the Chinese in Tibet; now the complaint was not merely of lethargy, but of positive obstruction. We had every reason then to be wide awake.

That China should establish better order in Tibet and make her suzerainty properly effective was obviously desirable. But the Chinese were going a good deal beyond this. They were going a long way towards turning their suzerainty into sovereignty over Tibet, and making Tibet a Chinese province, as they had made Bataang and Derge Chinese districts; and, so far from making the Tibetans fulfil their treaty obligations, they were actually preventing them from so doing. There was, in the words of Lord Morley, "a marked absence" of friendly relations with our officers, and of a desire on the part of the Chinese local officials to co-operate with our own in a friendly manner.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

The position in the spring of this year was that we had to protest against the disturbing action on the part of the Chinese. We disclaimed any intention of interfering in the internal administration of Tibet, but we stated that we could not be indifferent to disturbances of peace in a country which was our neighbour. The Chinese Government, in reply, stated that they intended no modification of the *status quo*, and no alteration in any way of internal administration. Their troops were merely sent to tranquillize the country, protect the trade route, and see that the Tibetans conformed to their treaty. To this statement of the case, however, the Indian Government demurred, impressing upon the Chinese Government the inadvisability of their action.

In my opinion, continued Colonel Younghusband, we have no cause to fear a Yellow Peril. The Chinese, indeed, have much more reason to fear a White Peril. Nor need we fear a Chinese invasion of India through Tibet. But rough, tactless handling of the Lamas and movements of Chinese troops in Tibet must cause unrest all along the North-Eastern Frontier. They necessitate movement of troops on our part, and might conceivably involve us in a permanent increase of our garrison. If

the Chinese officials in Tibet have changed their attitude and show themselves ready to co-operate with us, and if they are disposed to treat the Tibetans sensibly and reasonably, then we need have no objection to the increase of Chinese influence in Tibet. But if the Europeanized Chinese officials, who have recently flooded Tibet, are to continue their anti-British propensities, then we shall have to stick tenaciously to every little right we have, and even to every little point of etiquette, for otherwise that prestige which is so intangible and so little understood in England, but which is of such immense practical value to us in the East, will dwindle away to what it was in 1903, and its place will have to be taken by permanent garrisons on that frontier.

On the motion of Sir Alfred Lyall, who presided, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Colonel Younghusband.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement for the week ending November 19 was 41.3° F., the average maximum 54.8° F., and the mean 48.1° F., compared with 48.7° F., 62.6° F., and 55.6° F., respectively, in the corresponding week of 1909. The rainfall during the week was .01 inches, and rain fell measurably on one day, compared with nil in the corresponding weeks of 1909, 1908.

SHORTLY after 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday a well-dressed native was seen by a passer-by in Nanking Road to approach a shroff who was walking ahead of him and extract silver money and notes from his pocket. The on-looker called for the Police at once and the culprit was captured. The stolen money, which amounted to \$40, in all, was found in the possession of the pickpocket, who was arrested and taken to the Central Police Station.

AT the Mixed Court on Monday morning before Magistrate Sun and Mr. Brown, Assistant British Assessor, a coppersmith was charged with riotous conduct and inciting others to riot and with behaving in a disorderly manner in North Soochow Road at 3 p.m. on the 15th instant. Mr. Kirk prosecuted, and the evidence given in the other similar cases was repeated. The Court passed sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ABOUT 8.15 p.m. yesterday the brigade was summoned to a fire in Nanking Road, just past the junction with Chekiang Road. The outbreak started in a Chinese provision shop, and spread to two or three others before it was got under control. For some time the tramway service up Nanking Road was interrupted, but in order to accommodate passengers making for the Town Hall the Tramway authorities wisely sent up trams from the Bund on the wrong rail.

ACCORDING to the "London Gazette" the King has granted to the following His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear decorations

(as stated against their names) conferred on them in August last by the then Emperor of Korea, in recognition of valuable service rendered by them:

—Second Class of the Order of the Pal-Kuei, Mr. J. R. Harding and Mr. R. G. Lovell; Third Class of the Order of the Pal-Kuei, Mr. H. W. Davidson; Fifth Class of the Order of the Tai-Kuei, Mr. J. L. Ellmer.

AT the Mixed Court yesterday morning a hawker was charged with selling milk without a licence in the Settlement. Assistant Sanitary Inspector Turnbull said that the prisoner was found with bottles of milk and when he was asked for his licence he produced a tally which belonged to R. W. Shaw. This tally the prisoner had either picked up or stolen. The dairy from which he got the milk was situated outside the Settlement limits and it appeared that accused had been selling milk for quite a year. The milk found in his possession was adulterated. A fine of \$15 or in default two weeks' imprisonment was imposed.

THE British Consular report on the trade of Warsaw states that experiments were made on a large scale for planting rye on the Chinese and Japanese methods, i.e., replanting the plants after a few weeks' growth deeper in the soil. In China and Japan, where labour is abundant, the plants are individually replanted, but owing to the cost of labour such methods would not be remunerative in Poland, and experiments were made to obtain the same result by planting the seed in narrow furrows and after the plants showed, heaping the earth half way up again. The results of this method will not be known until the harvest of 1910.

SIX foreign houseboat laodahs were charged at the Mixed Court yesterday morning with committing an armed robbery at a house in Pootun on the 18th instant and stealing therefrom money, jewellery and clothing valued at \$350. Det. Sgt. Thygesen deposed that the men before the Court were laodahs and boatmen employed by foreigners on their houseboats. Two of the prisoners had confessed to having broken into the house in question where they tied up the Chinese inmates and then looted the place. One of the prisoners was employed by Mr. Musso and a second by Mr. Collins.—The accused were remanded in custody until Tuesday.

ABOUT 3.15 p.m. on Wednesday a collision occurred on the Bund, opposite the Russo-Chinese Bank, between a motor-car, No. 204, driven by Mr. L. Bourgeat, and a public ricscha, occupied by Mr. A. E. Major, as a result of which the ricscha was capsized and badly damaged and its occupant thrown out and injured. The motor-car was travelling along the Bund, in a northerly direction, and immediately after the collision its driver wheeled the car round to return to the scene of the accident, but in doing so collided with another motor-car, belonging to Dr. Schultz, which was also damaged. Mr. Major was removed to the General Hospital for examination, and it was

found that he was suffering from a bruised shoulder, but his injuries were not sufficiently severe to cause his detention there.

A NATIVE woman was charged at the Mixed Court yesterday with cruelly ill-treating a girl aged eight years by beating her with a piece of wood, on Kuling Road, on the 22nd instant.—Det. Sub. Insp. Craig said that accused was arrested on information received from two neighbours who had seen her beating the child with the stick produced. A medical certificate which witness handed to the Court stated that the child had numerous marks of blows on her arms, legs and head. Two neighbours told the Court what they saw.—The Court sentenced the woman to two weeks' imprisonment and ordered her to find security for the good treatment of the child in the future. Prisoner was informed that if she came before the Court again for such an offence the child would be taken from her, and the Court further ordered that she pay the cost of the girl's maintenance in hospital during the time she was in prison.

A USEFUL little book entitled "*Preston's Complete English and Chinese Cook Book*" is published by the China Printing Company. It should prove of no small assistance to all households where good plain cooking is aimed at, with the maximum of confidence in the prospects of the Chinese cook conforming with European ideas of cleanliness. The recipes are numerous and varied, lucidly written and catering for "moderate" purses. They are published in English and Chinese. Not the least attractive feature in the small book, however, is the salutary advice to the native cook with which it is prefaced. The "rules for cleanliness" display a very thorough intuition into the ingenuity of the Chinese in misusing kitchen articles and in doing what they ought not to do. The book is certainly to be recommended both to those who occasionally visit their kitchens and to the cooks who are permanently there. It can be obtained for \$1.50.

OUR Chefoo correspondent, writing on the 15th instant, says that the damage sustained during the last gale, at Chefoo, as obtained from an authoritative source, was as follows:—

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

Large junks wrecked	6
" " damaged	34
Small " wrecked	9
" " damaged	25
Large sampans damaged	70
Small " wrecked	35
" " damaged	140
Cargo Boats Damaged.	
Owned by Chinese	25
E-Shun & Co.	5
Butterfield & Swire	4
Cornabe, Eckford & Co.	3
Shun Yi & Co.	6
Ching Kee & Co.	6
Anz & Co.	1
H. Diederichsen & Co.	1
Lives lost (estimated)	52
Bodies recovered	28
Cargo Lost.	
4,000 piculs Beans.	
1,500 " Corn.	
1,500 packages Sundry General cargo.	

Since six o'clock last night, he adds, we have experienced another gale which quite prevents any work from being done in the harbour. One steamer, loading for Swatow, has been here six days, unable to complete her cargo and leave. How long will Chefoo continue without a Breakwater?

KING MANOEL.

With reference to a telegram sent to the exiled King Manoel on his birthday by loyal Portuguese in Hongkong, the following acknowledgement has been received:—President Bibliotheca Portuguesa, Hongkong. I thank the members for the kind congratulations. —Manoel.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

Since the 6th instant, says the "Kobe Herald" of November 11, the rumblings of Mt. Asama have been heard at Karuizawa, Komoro, and other places in Shinano Province, the sound resembling that of distant thunder. On the 7th, the weather being very calm and fine, the columns of smoke rose straight up into the sky to the height of several thousand feet and then swayed over toward the north-east, and flared away. Ashes fell on the districts over which the smoke drifted. The rumblings continued on the 8th, and the column of smoke is incalculably higher than it is on ordinary occasions.

FAMINE IN KIANGSU.

A telegram was received yesterday in Shanghai from Dr. Patterson, of Suchien, North of Tsingkingpu, in this Province, stating that the famine in the district surrounding Suchien extends over a wider area than in 1907, but it is not so acute. Already more than 20,000 refugees have left. The worst section is at Pichou. The country surrounding Suining is not so badly affected. Many destitute people who were fleeing from the country have been forced back and are already beginning to make trouble. The Government is preparing to distribute one hundred thousand dollars' worth of grain to the people as seed wheat.

It appears from the above telegram that the famine in Northern Anhui extends to the northern part of this province.

PLAGUE NOTICES.

A correspondent writes:—There is an extraordinary inconsistency in the Chinese notices at present issued by the Council on the subject of plague prevention. One of these says that with the extermination of cats and rats plague will disappear. The other advises people to keep cats for the purpose of rat-catching. It seems strange that the Council, who have an Assistant Secretary with a knowledge of Chinese more than sufficient to prevent inconsistencies of this sort, should allow their Health Department to issue contradictory notices, the only effect of which, if read, will be to bring the whole work of the Department into ridicule.

[Our correspondent does not forward the Chinese sentences in question, but presumably they will be recognized and altered.]

LOCAL PLAGUE MEASURES.

Persistent rumours have been spread round the Settlement during the last few days to the effect that the Council has abandoned all attempts to enforce active Plague measures. This report, we understand from inquiries at the Health Office, is entirely without foundation. All the powers conferred by the new By-laws, pending the sanction of the Consular Body, have not been put into effect; but the Health Office is proceeding with every anti-Plague measure that has been enforced up to date, with the exception of the house-to-house inspection. The latter was temporarily abandoned, when no more cases of human plague were discovered, and it is considered unwise to irritate the native population unnecessarily; but should circumstances render it necessary even this measure will be enforced again. In the meantime the trapping and examination of rats continue, and where by this means an infected locality is discovered, barricading, disinfection, fumigation and rat-proofing go on as usual.

H.M.S. BEDFORD FUND.

Amount previously	\$	Tls.
acknowledged...	1841.03	25.00
Shanghai Junior Golf Club	23.00	
	1864.03	25.00
Tls. 25.00 at Exchange 75.2 ...	33.24	
	1897.27	
Interest	4.63	
	1901.90	

Demand Draft in favour of The Secretary, The Navy League, London £182.12.2 at Ex. 2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 75.4.

F. C. EVANS,
Hon. Secretary,
THE NAVY LEAGUE,
Shanghai Branch.

THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

The Cambridge Local Examination which is held in Shanghai annually in the middle of December, has successfully withstood considerable criticism and discouragement during the ten years of its existence. One more step towards assuring its permanent institution was taken yesterday, when the old Committee (represented at the conference by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons and Messrs. A. S. P. White-Cooper, W. E. Leveson, A. S. Wilson and D. E. J. Abraham) formally arranged to hand over its management to the Shanghai Oxford and Cambridge Society (represented at the conference by Sir Havilland de Saumarez, the Revs. A. J. Walker, C. J. F. Symons, Messrs. W. A. C. Platt, W. E. Leveson and Bathurst Walker), immediately after the termination of this year's examination. Further, the Oxford and Cambridge Society will present prizes to the first successful Senior and Junior candidates. The Rev. C. J. F. Symons carried through the bulk of the work connected with the examination in the past and it is fortunate for the prospects of the undertaking that he has expressed his willingness to continue for the present his duties, which are by no means light.

NINGPO.

Our Ningpo correspondent writes:—The transference to Chefoo of Mr. L. R. Barr, Acting British Consul at this port, is regretted by the entire foreign community. During his residence of nearly three years he has won the esteem of all by his unflinching courtesy in his official position as Consul; and he, Mrs. Barr and the Misses Farrow will be greatly missed in the social life of the foreign settlement, to which by their geniality and good friendship they have largely contributed. More especially will they be missed in the Recreation Club, of which Mr. Barr has been Hon. Secretary, and into the various sports of which he has thrown himself with an enthusiasm which has been contagious.

On Monday, the 21st instant, the day of their departure, a large gathering assembled at the steamer to bid them farewell and to present a small token of goodwill and esteem. The presentation took the form of a beautiful album of Ningpo views, prepared by Mr. W. A. Mace of the I. M. Customs, and a silver rose-bowl. The album makes an ideal souvenir of Ningpo and its environs. The photographs are of a very high order, giving glimpses of the bridge-of-boats, the haul-over, the canals, house-boats, lakes, pagodas, temples, native life and industries, which make Ningpo a place of delightful interest.

A NEW MOTOR-LAUNCH.

On Sunday morning the trial trip took place of Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co.'s new motor-launch "The Whiskey." The owners had invited several guests to attend the trip and shortly after 9 a.m. the vessel left the Nanking Road Jetty, very comfortably filled. On her trip up river "The

Whiskey" behaved excellently. Her engine was practically noiseless and over the measured mile a speed of twelve knots was attained. Those on board thoroughly enjoyed the excursion and at the conclusion of the trip were entertained to tiffin at the Hotel Kalee.

"The Whiskey" is the tenth boat that the Vulcan Ironworks Company has constructed to fulfil local orders and is in every way a credit to her builders and her owners. She is 35 ft. in length, her other dimensions being in suitable proportion, and is splendidly fitted throughout. She has been built to the order of Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co. for harbour work in Hongkong in the interest of the firm's business there. The Hongkong branch of the business is an entirely new venture, but we are glad to learn that it is making rapid strides, and success should be considerably accelerated by means of the new launch. The Vulcan Ironworks Company is rapidly gaining fame for its construction of this class of boat, and as builders of motor-houseboats, commercial motor-boats, and the ordinary class of motor-boat, is giving every satisfaction.

THE CHINESE TRACT SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Chinese Tract Society was held last Friday afternoon at its office, 61 Range Road. Most of the members of the Board of Trustees were present. Owing to the absence of Bishop Monle, the president, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Parker, Vice President, took the chair and asked Mr. Kau Voong-ze, the Assistant Manager of the Commercial Press, to open the meeting with prayer. Mr. Zee Vee-wai, the Office Secretary, read the Annual Report in Chinese, which shows a good year's work. The bill for printing amounted to \$17,300. This is the largest sum paid for printing since the Society was organized thirty-two years ago. The Rev. J. E. Cardwell, the Treasurer, read his report, which was approved, having been audited by Mr. Jas. H. Osborne, the Hon. Auditor. The following nominations to fill vacancies were received from the Board of Directors and confirmed, viz:—Rev. C. J. F. Symons of the C. M. S., Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. K. Tsao, Vice President; Mr. Jas. Williamson, Hon. Auditor; Rev. J. A. Silsby to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors; Rev. Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, Prof. H. L. Zia and Rev. Yi Yen-tsch to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees. The income from sales is the largest, except last year, that the Society has ever had. The Society has printed a total of 130 different works making 782,200 copies, equal to 28,599,200 pages duodecimo.

A HOUSEBOAT ROBBED.

A daring robbery of property from a foreign houseboat was committed on Saturday, and at the Mixed Court yesterday morning a coolie was brought up in custody and charged with the larceny of property valued \$250 from Mr. A. L. Anderson's houseboat on the 19th instant while she was lying in

the Huangpu. Mr. Anderson stated to the Court that he told his laodah to take his boat to Woosung where he intended to join her after lunch on Saturday. When he arrived at Woosung he was unable to find the boat at the appointed place and on coming up the river he found her deserted and minus her sampan. Mr. Anderson examined the boat and found that a quantity of property including a twelve-bore gun, cartridges and several suits of clothing, the property of himself and friends had been stolen. On Sunday his engineer called at his residence and informed him that he had been asked to join in plundering the houseboat, but that he had refused and had returned to Shanghai overland, via Pootung. Witness proceeded down the river and recovered the sampan. The coolie before the Court had been recognized by the guarantor of the laodah who took him to a Police Station.

The coolie was remanded in custody. The guarantor of the laodah and the engineer were released on security and were given five days in which to find the laodah.

MONSIEUR DE RIJKE.

This afternoon Monsieur de Rijke, Engineer-in-chief of the Huangpu Conservancy Board, leaves Shanghai for Amsterdam on board the P. & O. S. Namur. It is thirty-seven years since M. de Rijke first came to the Far East and the greater portion of this long period he spent in Japan, where he was Advising Engineer to the Home Department. In 1898 he was asked to draw up a report on the Huangpu, and when in 1905 the long-drawn negotiations for a definite scheme of conservancy work finally materialized in the agreement signed by the Chinese Government and the representatives of the Powers signatory to the 1901 Protocol, M. de Rijke was selected with general approbation for the post of engineer-in-chief. In the four years that have elapsed since the conservancy work was inaugurated M. de Rijke has achieved a signal personal triumph in carrying through a bold scheme of stream regulation, the wisdom of which has been amply shown by the results. He has given Shanghai the Astraea Channel; and although he leaves before he has been able to complete the whole of his scheme, he has laid this community under a great obligation. If time, money and a free hand could have been given him, there can be little doubt that Shanghai would have had the Huangpu in such a condition that all anxiety for the future of the fairway would have been permanently removed. M. de Rijke has clearly indicated what remains to be done, and it is for this community to see that the good work accomplished is maintained.

FIRES.

About 1.30 a.m. on Saturday a fire occurred in the dwellinghouse No. 28 Park Road and quickly spread to the adjoining house, No. 30. The Fire Brigade was summoned, but before its arrival the flames had got a strong hold on the building. Several streams were

laid on and in about an hour the blaze was extinguished, but in the meantime the two houses had been completely destroyed. The roof beams were burnt through and the roofs and the outer wall of one of the houses collapsed. Though unable to save the premises which were ablaze when they arrived on the scene, the Brigade did good work in preventing the flames from extending any further.

At 1.25 a.m. on Sunday a very serious fire occurred in North Kiangse Road, Hongkew district. The fire broke out in a rattan-ware shop, No. 153 North Kiangse Road, situated in an alleyway near to the corner of Teepoo Road. So inflammable was the material inside the shop that this and the adjoining stores—a silk shop and a silk cocoon store—were immediately enveloped in flames and the occupants of the premises had little opportunity to escape. Two women and one man jumped from the upper windows into the street below, but all three had to be removed to hospital suffering from fractured limbs. It is believed that many persons perished in the flames and yesterday the Police found no fewer than ten charred corpses amongst the debris. Nos. 151, 152 and 153 North Kiangse Road were completely destroyed, but fortunately the efforts of the Fire Brigade prevented the flames from spreading.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

We have received from Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. the Report for 1909-10 of the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. The Company's Revenue from Interest and Transfer Fees, etc., during the year July 1, 1909, to June 1910, amounted to Rs. 1,01,064-10-10, against which a portion of the office and other expenses have been charged, leaving a balance of Rs. 73,889-1-3 as net revenue. This, together with the balance of Rs. 1,47,242-10-10 brought forward from the last year's account, makes up a total of Rs. 2,21,131-12-1. Out of this the sum of Rs. 90,718-5-0 was paid on account of dividends on Preference Shares for the year January 1 to December 31, 1909, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,30,413-7-1 under Revenue Account. It is intended to pay out of this amount a dividend at 6% per annum on the Preference Shares from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910.

Accompanying the Report are some excellent half-tone pictures showing the progress of the construction of the Company's Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi, Bengal. Approximately 7,500 tons of iron and steel work have been erected, exclusive of boilers and machinery, and the work for the blast furnaces and the steel buildings is well advanced. The shipments of refractory materials from Europe and India have been satisfactory and excellent progress has been made in laying the same; ten of the nineteen electric travelling cranes and a large quantity of machinery have been received and are being erected. The Report states that the total cost of the Works, including coal mines, ore mines, quarries, etc., will come well within the estimate of capital expendi-

ture set forth in the Company's prospectus. About 6,500 tons of manganese ore were sold and shipped to Europe during the year, and coal from the Bhelatand property is already being shipped to the Iron and Steel Works for construction purposes.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, November 18.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

VICTOR MOULY v. J. W. DAVIES.

This was a claim for \$100 for rent due.

The defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded that he was out of employment and could not afford to pay. He had recently lost his wife and daughter, and had to borrow money to cover the funeral expenses. On the defendant promising to leave the house within a week His Lordship gave judgement for the amount claimed, the money to be paid by instalments when the defendant secured employment.

SURHA SINGH v. MAHOMED ISMAIL.

This was a claim for \$182 on a promissory note.

The defendant contended that he had paid \$90 but he could not produce any receipts.

His Lordship gave judgement for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with costs.

Shanghai, November 21.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

F. J. ROCHE v. T. J. F. MORAN.

In the statement of claim plaintiff alleged that defendant was one of the promoters of the Mercantile Life Insurance Society. From October 1, 1908 until the end of July 1909 plaintiff was in his employ. His salary was verbally fixed at Tls. 200 per month. During the first few months, defendant being in financial difficulties the plaintiff did not press for his salary, but when in February 1909 he saw that defendant received money from his compradore, he insisted upon being paid and Mr. Moran gave him a compradore order for Tls. 225, which was not honoured. Defendant paid him at different times small sums of money amounting altogether to Tls. 115. On May 13, 1909, defendant gave plaintiff a new compradore order for Tls. 100, which was also dishonoured. In August, 1909, hearing that defendant had sufficient money at his disposal, plaintiff wanted to get his salary, but Mr. Moran then told him that he was not entitled to salary for ten months as he was only a hanger-on. When threatened with legal proceedings defendant asked plaintiff to wait until the Court gave its decision in the suit he intended to bring against Mr. Pope and others. Plaintiff consented,

as he knew that this was his only chance of getting anything, but without admitting defendant's views. As soon as he saw some chance of obtaining a practical result plaintiff instituted the present suit. He now claimed salary for ten months from October 1, 1908 to July 31, 1909, at Tls 200 per month, less Tls 115 paid, or Tls 1,885, interest at the rate of 8 per cent (Tls 75.90), costs and other relief.

Defendant denied that verbally or otherwise he agreed to pay plaintiff a salary of Tls. 200 per month, or any sum whatever. Further, he alleged that plaintiff agreed to assist him without any present remuneration, on the understanding that his remuneration depended upon the successful floating of the proposed life insurance company, and that whatever assistance he gave was upon this understanding.

Mr. Cucherousset appeared for the plaintiff; defendant was represented by Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Cucherousset read the statement of claim, and then called the plaintiff.

F. J. Roche, sworn, stated that he entered defendant's service in October 1908. Moran promised that if witness succeeded in getting him a compradore he would give him (plaintiff) a better position than he had ever had in Shanghai. This promise was a verbal one. Witness found a compradore about a week after he was introduced to defendant—in August 1908. Witness began to work for defendant as soon as he got an office at 36 Kiangse Road, in October 1908. Between August and October they met daily in Gibson's auction room, or at the office of the Oriental Press. From October onward he worked regularly from 9 a.m. until 5 or 6 p.m. with an interval of two hours for lunch. Witness had no understanding, before he went to the office, but about the first week in October, defendant and plaintiff went to call on Mr. Viloudaki, one of the directors of the proposed company. On the way defendant asked witness what salary he would expect and what experience he had had. Witness told him that he had been employed with a French firm—Olivier & Co.—for eight years, and that he was there drawing \$175 per month; that he then joined the East Asiatic Co., where he was paid \$185 per month, plus commission. Witness told defendant that a big family was dependent upon him and that he was prepared to accept Tls. 200 per month at the start. Nothing further was said upon the subject. Witness would never have accepted his position conditionally upon the company being successfully floated. His financial circumstances would not permit him to work without salary for several months. He had ten children. Witness did not insist upon payment of his salary at the outset because Mr. Moran was very hard pressed. The latter always told him that he would be paid as soon as the company was floated, which, he always said, would be in a month's time. As soon as defendant got a compradore—in February 1909—witness began to press for payment of his salary. Defendant again requested

him to wait, saying that if he gave an order for a large sum the compradore would be afraid. He gave witness a compradore order for Tls. 225 to tide him over his immediate difficulties. That compradore order was refused by the compradore on the ground that he was there only to pay the initial expenses of founding the company, and not for paying salaries. In May, defendant gave him a compradore order for Tls. 100. That order was also dishonoured.

His Honour—Were you not in the same office as the compradore and Mr. Moran?

Witness—Yes.

His Honour—Then you were both trying to do the compradore, were you not?

Witness—No, Mr. Moran was drawing money himself, but the compradore would not pay my salary.

Then the compradore was the milchcow, so to speak, all the time? He was to pay all the money?—Yes.

Continuing, witness stated that he believed he would receive his salary even if the company were not floated. He worked for defendant until the end of July 1909 and then left because he could not get his salary. On one occasion defendant stated that he was arranging for a loan of Tls. 500 from someone and if it were successful he would pay witness Tls. 200 on account. Eventually witness discovered that defendant had received two loans of Tls. 500 each, but out of that Tls. 1,000 he never paid anything to the members of his staff. At that time witness was threatened with legal proceedings by the Shanghai Gas Co. Mr. Moran knew this, but did nothing to assist him, though he could have done so because when threatened with proceedings by the Restaurant Auguste he paid up within an hour. Defendant spent much money upon himself. Witness left him on August 4, 1909. He claimed his salary, and instructed Messrs. Home & Douglas to present his claim. Defendant, in reply to a letter from that firm, refused to acknowledge witness's claim. Witness did not institute legal proceedings at that time because neither he nor defendant had any money. When defendant floated a rubber company in Singapore witness thought that he would have some chance of being paid. He went to see defendant in his private office at 126 or 124 Szechuen Road about May this year. Defendant told him to wait as he had a case against the late directors of the proposed insurance company.

Mr. Cucherousset then put in a report of a meeting of the proposed company in which defendant spoke of rumours spread about regarding him by two of his employees.

Cross-examined—Defendant told witness that he would either be secretary or cashier. When they went to see Mr. Viloudaki all witness was considering was his immediate remuneration. Witness expected to get his salary either when the company was floated or when a compradore was obtained. Witness knew that at that time defendant could not pay his salary. Witness acted as

jack-of-all-trades. In October he secured two directors for the company. Between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily that month he discussed defendant's private affairs with him. He did not think he did Tls. 200 worth of work in October. From November to January there was not very much office work. Chang Bing-fu came to the office of his own accord and remained there several months. Defendant questioned witness as to his qualifications before engaging him. Witness was engaged mainly on account of his Chinese connexion. Had defendant said that witness was to be paid by commission for his services he would never have agreed to it. He had accepted an offer of 1,000 shares in the proposed company if he could raise Tls. 3000 for initial expenses. This offer was an inducement to witness to get a compradore for him at once. Indirectly, he secured the Tls. 3,000. In October he was also working for other people. He worked for a man called Chang, and also for China Thompson, for about an hour a month. He did this work in defendant's office. Witness never considered himself as taking a chance as a joint adventurer in a scheme which if successful, would pay him well, but of it failed would disappoint him. The entries for witness's salary in the cash book were left blank at defendant's request. Witness first asked for his full salary in February. Defendant asked him what sum would suffice to tide him over his difficulties and he replied \$300. Defendant then told him to make out a compradore order for Tls 225. Mr. Moran never said that this sum was a loan from him, or that the device of calling it salary must be resorted to in order to get the money out of the compradore. The compradore refused to pay, and witness reported the matter to defendant. Witness looked to defendant as the agent and manager of a Syndicate. Had the company been formed witness would either have been appointed secretary or have got his back salary—but not both. In June, defendant obtained a secretary and a typist. Witness only made one statement regarding defendant—that was in Mr. Pope's office on August 5, 1909, the day after he had left defendant's office. Witness commenced proceedings against defendant after hearing that he had made Tls. 75,000 from a rubber company. Mr. Pope had given witness some money out of sympathy.

Wong Hsu-hsien, manager of the firm of China Thompson, stated that plaintiff had been in his employment for the lumber company in 1906. He was employed a little over one year at a salary of \$150 per month, and a percentage on profits.

Engene Binder, manager of Olivier & Co., stated that plaintiff was in the employment of that firm for seven or eight years, until 1902. When he left in that year his salary was \$175 per month. He was worth that salary, which undoubtedly would have been increased had he remained.

Ching Kwei-ching, stated that he knew plaintiff. He met him in defendant's office where he was

also employed. Witness worked in the same office as Mr. Roche. Defendant told witness that Roche was his right-hand man and that he was going to pay him Tls. 200 a month.

Cross-examined—Witness was also claiming against Mr. Moran for salary.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

T. J. F. Moran, sworn, stated that formerly he was engaged in various insurance companies. In 1908 he endeavoured to form a company of his own. Plaintiff was introduced to witness by Mr. McLoughlin. He asked plaintiff to get him a compradore and promised him a present or possibly a post in the company if it were floated. Plaintiff came to witness's office in Kiangse Road. He dodged in and out hunting for a compradore, but spent most of his time sitting in the office and smoking cigarettes. He never found a compradore. Witness promised him the shares if he raised a certain amount of capital. When the company was about to be started witness engaged a staff. He never thought of making plaintiff secretary. Plaintiff never asked for any "salary." He drew up the compradore orders himself and witness signed them, but the compradore would not pay. Seven or eight people were working for witness without any salary. When plaintiff came to see witness after his return from Singapore he never mentioned anything about salary, but asked witness to help him with some rubber scheme. Witness included plaintiff's claim in the statement of accounts for which he tried to make the other directors liable, but he mentioned that this was only claimed, not that it was admitted to be due. Whenever plaintiff complained about his financial position witness told him he had better get a job elsewhere.

Cross-examined—Witness never asked plaintiff to come to his office. Plaintiff proposed several compradores but nothing ever came from his proposals.

Chang Bing-fu stated that he was employed in defendant's office. He was promised Tls. 30 to 40 per month. He was to get this salary as soon as a compradore was obtained. Defendant said that the company was to be floated in one month. He knew that Mr. Moran had no money, and that if everything went wrong he would get no pay.

Cross-examined—Of course witness wanted his salary. He would not have agreed to work for ten months without any certain salary. Witness had claimed far his salary when the company failed. He claimed Tls. 75 per month—Tls. 900 in all.

This concluded the defendant's case.

Mr. Cucherousset argued that if plaintiff was not entitled to the full amount he could claim a *quantum meruit*.

Mr. Hughes addressed the Court at some length.

His Honour reserved judgement.

Shanghai, November 22.

Before F.S.A. BOURNE, Esq., C.M.G.,
Assistant Judge.

CHANG CHING-SUNG v. F. W. G.
BLACKMORE.

This was a claim for \$17.50 wages due for services rendered as *ricsha coolie*.

Judgement was given for \$5.

CHANG CHOW v. F. W. G. BLACKMORE.

This was a claim for \$30.50 for clothing supplied during the month of July.

Defendant admitted the debt.

Judgement was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

Shanghai, November 24.

Before SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
Judge.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. KAYE, JERVIS
AND CO.

This claim for Tls. 4,643.76 to defendant as acceptor of a bill of exchange for Tls. 4,475, dated August 4, 1910, drawn on T. Svedersky by defendants two months after date was again before the court.

Mr. A. S. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff but the defendants were not represented.

Mr. Wilson asked that judgement should be given by default. He said His Lordship would remember that on the return day Mr. Phillips appeared for the defendants, and at that time he said that he had only been instructed on Saturday morning and had not been able to file a defence. Ten days were then granted, but there had now elapsed and no defence had been filed.

After Mr. Wilson had read a formal affidavit His Lordship gave judgement for the plaintiff with costs.

CHO LAI-FONG v. R. H. MULLEY.

The plaintiff's claim was for specific performance of two contracts dated July 7, 1910, and July 11, 1910, for the purchase of ten shares in De Mast-chappij tot Mijn Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat at Tls. 1,530 per share and stated to be met on September 27, 1910, or in the alternative for damages for breach of the said contracts and costs.

Mr. A. S. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Mr. W. S. Fleming.

Mr. Fleming asked for pleadings in this case which involved a large sum of money.

His Lordship:—The cause of action is not fully set forth in this case and I think you must have pleadings.

The case was therefore adjourned for this purpose.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, November 19.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police
Magistrate.

REX v. DULEEP SINGH.

The prisoner, who is in the employ of the Shanghai Tramways, was charged that he on November 16 on the Gurdwara, delivered an address likely to pro-

duce, or excite, to a breach of the public peace, contrary to article 83, section 1, of the Order in Council, 1904.

Mr. G. H. Wright, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and the prisoner was represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas.

Mr. Wright stated that he appeared to prosecute on instructions from the Crown Advocate.

Mr. Douglas:—This man was only arrested last night, and the first I heard of this case was ten minutes ago. I have been instructed to appear and I ask for a remand and for bail for the prisoner. I would like to get proper instructions before the case comes on. The prisoner is employed by the Tramway Company, and security would be forthcoming.

Mr. Wright:—This is not a trivial offence, but the bail is at your Worship's discretion. If bail is given, personal sureties and not cash bail should be asked for.

Mr. Douglas—I should like a remand until Tuesday, as one does not care to work on the Sabbath.

His Worship—I don't feel inclined to remand the prisoner longer than Monday.

Mr. Douglas—It is purely a matter of personal convenience. On the last occasion that Indians were arrested it was on a Saturday, and I had to work all day on Sunday.

His Worship:—The prisoner is remanded until 10 o'clock on Monday morning and bail will be granted in two sureties of \$250 each.

Shanghai, November 21.

A large crowd of Sikhs were in attendance at the Court when the hearing of this case was resumed. Mr. G. H. Wright appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and the prisoner was represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas.

Mr. Wright said that this was not a police prosecution but a prosecution at the instance of the Crown. The prisoner was charged under Section 83, Sub-Section 1, of the order in Council with delivering an address on November 16 which was likely to produce, or excite a breach of the public peace. The occasion of the address was a meeting of the Sikh community at the festival of Guru Nanak, held in the Gurdwara. The object of this meeting was to celebrate the birth of Guru Nanak. The festival was an annual one, and at the gathering addresses and speeches chiefly of a religious character were delivered, whilst certain circumstances in the life of Nanak were related. The Court would hear, proceeded Mr. Wright, that there were no Sikh police present, and the attendance was composed entirely of Sikh watchmen. Evidence would be given to show that the prisoner made an address of an extremely seditious character. The general effect of the speech was to bring into contempt the British Government, and to excite discontent and dissatisfaction against the British Government. The general purport of the address was that the Sikhs were to rise up, to unsheath their swords, and oppose the British Government.

"I submit," concluded Mr. Wright "that that address was clearly an appeal to the passions of the Sikhs present, and its main intention was to inflame their minds and to excite discontent."

Sarwan Singh, a Jemadar, stated that acting on the instructions of Captain Barrett he attended the festival of Guru Nanak held in the Gurdwara. Those present were mostly watchmen or policemen. He saw the prisoner there and he delivered a lecture. After the lecture the prisoner delivered an address "to spoil our race." He said "all others are awake, why are the Sikhs asleep? While the other races are awake cannot you hold swords, break the wires and retake your own country?"

Witness went on to say that the people present were going to get excited whereupon the Magistrate asked him what he meant by "going."

Witness—That now there was trouble among the Chinese, why should we not retake our country.

The Vice-President then stopped the prisoner.

Cross-examined the witness admitted that the prisoner was in a position of trust with the Tramways Company. He feared the effect of the prisoner's speech upon the people and he made a report.

Without seeking the consent of the Court Mr. Douglas called the prisoner out of the dock to read certain papers whereupon he was rebuked by the Magistrate. His Worship said he thought permission ought to have been asked for the prisoner to leave the dock. This was a public prosecution and it ought to be conducted in a proper manner.

After the prisoner had been sent back to the dock Mr. Douglas asked for a remand to give him an opportunity of having some papers of the prisoner's translated. He then made a remark to the effect that the prosecution was being conducted with indecent haste.

The Magistrate—I strongly object to the words "indecent haste." You have had a day and a half. As a matter of fact the man was arrested on Friday and he has had ample time to prepare his defence.

Mr. Wright—I don't see the object of further time. It is not a case that should be kept running on. Ample opportunity has been afforded both to the accused and his counsel. The documents could be translated in half an hour or an hour.

Captain Barrett said he remembered the meeting in question. No Sikh police were present as they were confined to barracks in consequence of the trouble with the Chinese. Witness however sent one or two Indians to watch the proceedings. The prisoner had no right to make such remarks. There was considerable excitement, he understood, in the Gurdwara. He had no reason to apprehend a revolt of the Sikhs against British rule in Shanghai. The Court at this stage adjourned for luncheon.

On resuming Mr. Wright called Jalmaja Singh, vice President, and he stated

that he knew the prisoner by sight. The prisoner asked permission to deliver an address at the Festival and after assuring the witness that everything was in order, permission was granted.

The witness went on to explain that just now there was friction amongst the followers of the faith and he asked the prisoner whether his address was in order so that nothing offensive might be said of one party or the other. The prisoner got permission to address his audience for an hour and he began by talking about the benefits of education. His address was in poetry composed by himself, and at the end of it he read out another poem, composed by himself, in the manner that Europeans recited their hymns. The witness said he understood the prisoner to say "my fellow countrymen, you see through the help of knowledge Englishmen have taken possession of India. You are to try your best to spread education amongst yourselves, and to wake up and take up arms." When he had spoken these words, the witness stopped him because he thought they were not in order, and were against the British Government. The prisoner did not say anything more.

Cross-examined the witness said that he did not like to hear anything said about the British Government. Mr. Douglas then read a quotation to the witness and asked if it was not something like that the prisoner had said. The witness replied that he did not take it in that light. A translation of the prisoner's notes showed the concluding sentence to read as follows:—Listen to me dear friends; all nations who have progressed have made railways, built ships, and telegraphs. Understand friends this is all the outcome of education. Do well and spread education. This is a noble deed. Guru Nanak took birth as the incarnation of God with the weapon of education in his hand."

Witness in reply to the Court said there was no mention so far as he knew of taking swords, and breaking wires. He reported his statement as to the prisoner suggesting the taking up of arms.

Issur Singh, a police Subadar stated that he was present at the festival and heard the prisoner deliver his address. The prisoner said "you people are sleeping. The educated man has taken up your country. You ought to take up your arms and drive them away." As soon as he had uttered these words the vice-President stopped him.

This concluded the case for the prosecution and Mr. Douglas addressing the Magistrate said the whole case seemed ridiculous. There was no evidence that in consequence of this speech anybody had been moved, or that anyone had plotted or planned anything. The whole of the accused's speech was spoken in the interests of education. No reason had been put forward why this man, who was in receipt of a good salary for a Sikh, should start a political agitation in Shanghai where there was no scope for it.

Duleep Singh was then called into the witness box and he stated that he was route Inspector number 1 on the Shanghai Tramways. He had held this position for two years. He attended the festival which took place on the 16th and he received permission to speak. He had only spoken half an hour when he was stopped. He spoke from the notes of the lecture on "Knowledge" which was produced in Court. He delivered his lecture as it was written. A portion of the lecture was poetry which he had written himself. This read as follows:— "Guru Nanak came into this world as the incarnation of God in the time of Culture. Oh my dear brothers listen The nations who have promoted themselves, have progressed themselves. They made railways, steamships and telegraph wires. This is all the result of knowledge. Spread knowledge properly for this is a great kindness. Guru Nanak came into this world taking the weapon of knowledge in his hand."

"At this point," continued the witness, "I was stopped by the vice-President. I sat down and nothing else happened."

In reply to questions the accused said he could serve no object in raising an agitation. He had no desire to create a breach of the peace. In reply to the Court the witness pointed to a phrase in his notes which read "this is no time to sacrifice your head or wield the sword."

Cross-examined the witness said when he was told to sit down he thought the time limit was up. He thought also that the vice-President had a grudge against him. It was intimated, after the accused had completed his evidence, that a number of witnesses would be called for the defence. The Magistrate however said that he did not desire to hear them. This case which was brought by the Crown was a very difficult one, as were most cases where Sikh evidence was brought forward. Now all the witnesses in this case agreed that there was no disorder when the accused was told to sit down, and it seemed to him that if a man was bent on making trouble he would make some protest and attempt to go on with his speech. The accused had done nothing like this. It appeared to him that the prosecution had not proved up to the hilt the case they set out to prove. Therefore he found the accused not guilty and he would be discharged.

REX. v. GULAM SHAH, ARGEN SINGH, AND PALA SINGH.

These prisoners were charged with having created a breach of the peace, by fighting and creating a disturbance on the Foochow Road at 11.45 a.m., on November 19.

Captain Barrett appeared to prosecute. Detective Kennerly stated that just before twelve o'clock on Saturday he was passing on the Foochow Road and when opposite the Central Police Station he heard a violent argument going on. The next incident was that Argen Singh raised his hand and rushed at Gulam Shah with the intention of striking him. Gulam Shah had an

iron walking stick in his hand, and lifting it up he struck Argen Singh across the shoulder and then on the left side of the head knocking him to the ground. Shah then fell upon his opponent and they commenced to wrestle. The other prisoner, Pala Singh darted out from amongst a crowd of Sikhs, got hold of the stick with both hands and wrenched it out of Shah's hands. He then lifted the stick over his head and hit Shah two very violent blows. The first blow caught Shah on the shoulder and the second one struck him in the small of the back. Witness then took all three prisoners to the Police station. Argen Singh was under the influence of drink, but the other two were sober.

A fine of \$10 each was imposed with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

November 19.

REX. (MRS. KATE MELLOWS) v. G. M. BOYES.

REX. (G. M. BOYES) v. T. MELLOWS. REX. (MRS. BERTHA KUHN) v. MRS. T. MELLOWS.

The Magistrate was occupied for a considerable time hearing these cases which arose out of a neighbour's quarrel over the barking of dogs. Considerable evidence was taken and the case adjourned until Tuesday when, it is understood, the parties will, with the permission of the Magistrate, withdraw the summonses.

REX v. FUTAH MAHOMMED.

The prisoner, who was making his nineteenth appearance before the Court, was charged with being drunk and incapable on Sungkiang Road at 1 a.m. on November 19.

Sikh P. C. 215 said that he found the prisoner drunk and incapable and unable to stand. Sergeant Fairbairn came along and told him to take the man into custody. He endeavoured to walk the prisoner to the police station but the latter fell and he had to be placed in a ricksha.

Sergeant Fairbairn stated that the prisoner was cut about the hand and he made some statement to the effect that he had been assaulted. The police had made inquiries but they could not find out where the assault had taken place, or when.

The Magistrate in committing the defendant to prison for one month, or to pay a fine of \$20, stated that he was one of those men who was always giving trouble.

The prisoner made an appeal to be sent back to India, but this was ignored.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA.

Shanghai, November 22.

Before the Hon. RUFUS H. THAYER, Judge.

G. I. SHEKURY v. F. M. BROOKS.

Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. S. Fleming and Mr. F. M. Brooks for the defendant.

This was the continued hearing of this case in which the plaintiff claimed Tls. 28,500 as an indemnity in connexion with certain rubber share transactions, for interest and costs.

The whole of the morning was occupied by Mr. Fleming in arguing points of law and citing cases with a view to showing that the plaintiff could not recover. With regard to the Shanghai rubber boom Mr. Fleming said that he had never seen anything like it before, and he did not hope to see anything like it again. The whole business with its suicides and bankruptcies, its good and bad investments, seemed to him a development of the greatest swindle that was ever perpetrated upon an unsuspecting public.

In this case, if the defendant was gambling the plaintiff knew about it, and if he knew about it he was tainted with the illegality of the transaction as the defendant was. The whole thing was a gambling transaction. Whether the plaintiff sued on indemnity or on the original contract he could not recover if he entered into gambling or wagering transactions. He asked if the law of England might be invoked before this Court for the purpose of determining whether or not these arguments were legal or unlawful. The universal law in Shanghai for the Courts here, was for the Courts to apply the law of the defendant's nationality. If a suit was brought in the British Supreme Court, British law would be applied to determine the rights of the defendant. And so in all other countries. No other rule could be sensibly applied except under extraordinary circumstances. Such extraordinary circumstances would be if the parties to the contract had expressly stipulated in that country that it should be construed according to the law of Germany, England or France, then probably a Court—if the contract came before it—might consider the law of one of these nationalities for the purpose of constraining the contract. In this case there was no express agreement as to what law should be applied in constraining the contracts between the parties. It was ridiculous to say that because the majority of the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange were British subjects that every contract with a member of the Stock Exchange, not a British subject, must be construed according to British law. Any such rule as that would tend to hopeless confusion in the future. Every day one was contracting in Shanghai with foreigners, and every person was charged with notice that all contracts were to be enforced against a defendant according to the laws of his nationality.

Proceeding, Mr. Fleming stated that it was contrary to their law to allow a servant to serve two masters. This method of signing for an undisclosed principal was a convenient cloak to avoid the infidelity to a client. By no construction whatever could a broker represent the buyer and the seller at the same time. By representing Zurn as seller the plaintiff did not keep faith with the best interests of the defendant. The plaintiff actually bought from Zurn and sold to the defendant at Tls. 3

above the market quotations when he said he was commissioned to buy. This made a difference of Tls. 900 on the whole transaction. This instance proved the vice of the thing, a man could not serve two masters. The positions were opposed. In serving the best interests of the seller harm was done to the buyer and *vice versa*. The plaintiff, alleged Mr. Fleming, was in the position of not being a faithful servant. The law said that where a person occupied that position he could not have indemnity or damages for any loss incurred. He could not have the value of his services rendered because he had not acted the part of the faithful agent. Some of authorities he had quoted stated that that rule was in vogue amongst the Jews in Jerusalem two thousand years ago. The Court, therefore, would say that the plaintiff, who had been the agent of one and had represented two parties to one transaction, could not acquire any rights and could not recover.

At a later stage, Mr. Fleming said the plaintiff also lost his rights when he did not deliver the shares on June 28, 1910. He added in conclusion that the plaintiff had not shown that he had been damaged a dollar, nor suffered in any way. How, therefore, could he ask for relief from that Court? It was sufficient for the defendant that the plaintiff failed to disclose to the Court how he had involved any liability at all. As a matter of fact the plaintiff had lost nothing.

The Court adjourned.

On resuming, Mr. Fessenden said that the defence had directed their attention upon the question as to whether these contracts were gambling contracts, and the rubber boom had been cited as a colossal swindle for the purpose perhaps of injecting a certain amount of prejudice. It was their purpose in conducting the case for the plaintiff to look at this proposition purely from a business point of view and they would endeavour to lay before the Court these transactions in their true light, to analyze them and make them clear. Transactions, not only in shares but in other commodities were conducted through exchanges in a somewhat similar way as the Shanghai Stock Exchange. They started out now under the assumption that the British law should apply unless there was something in that law which rendered it impossible for the Court to do so. The defence brought forward the question as to whether or not this contract was a gaming or a wagering contract. He would point out here that a great deal of care should be used to distinguish between a gaming and wagering contract and what was purely a matter of speculation, because the terms were by no means synonymous.

Mr. Fessenden then quoted a number of authorities on this point and also read an extract from an authority on the "Laws of the Stock Exchange." Subsequently he stated that the burden of proof was on the defendant to establish very clearly by a preponderance of evidence that at the time the parties entered into this contract there was a mutual understanding that they were to

be wagering contracts. Did it seem reasonable that Mr. Brooks should go to the plaintiff and should explain to him with the utmost detail that he did not intend to take up any shares, but wanted the plaintiff to take the responsibility of gambling with him for the small commission of one-half per cent? Such a thing could not have happened and did not happen. The contract was couched in the simplest language, and he submitted that a man in Mr. Brooks' position, appreciating the position as much as he did, was certainly bound to exercise some little care as to what the plaintiff meant when he signed them.

After hearing further arguments by Mr. Fessenden, His Honour reserved judgement.

A CASE IN THE FRENCH COURT.

In the French Consular Court on Thursday, before M. Henri Gilson, President, and M. M. Racine and Le Brie, Assessors, the case of *Sexton v. Gerdessus* and the counter-summmons of *Gerdessus v. Sexton* were set down for hearing.

These cases arose out of an hiring of the Albambra by Gerdessus and an alleged trespass on the part of Sexton. Gerdessus before giving up possession had removed certain property as security belonging to Sexton, lodged it in a godown, and handed the key to the French Consul, Sexton alleging theft on the part of Gerdessus. The President read the decision of the Court acquitting Gerdessus of any felonious intent, condemned Sexton in costs and one franc damages to Gerdessus. The counter-summmons was then taken. Captain Barrett deposed that on or about September 17 last a report was made to him by two Indian watchmen employed by Gerdessus that they had been assaulted by Sexton. He took down their statement and a few days later was instructed to send them with an interpreter to the U. S. Court to apply for a summons against Sexton. A few days later the Captain Superintendent received a notice from the Court that there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge. He remembered Mr. Fleming calling upon him and saying he was Acting District Attorney and that he was retained by Sexton in his private capacity to defend him. In reply to the President witness stated that the Indian No. 1 had said he found Mr. Sexton inside the Albambra Garden with keys in his hand and had said to him he had no business there and went to turn him out. Mr. Sexton had fired a revolver at him and had got into a carriage and driven off.

The Indian watchmen in the settlement were employed by private persons and were supplied upon application to the police. Mr. Gerdessus had applied to him and he sent him two men. All Sikh watchmen so employed were visited by a sergeant to see they did their duty.

The Indian watchman deposed that he was in the employ of Mr. Gerdessus, who came every day to the Albambra. On Wednesday, on making his rounds he saw Sexton open the outside gate with a key and come into the grounds. Witness went to him and told him he could not come in, his master had told him not to allow anyone to do so. Mr. Sexton said he was the master, caught hold of him and struck him on the breast twice. He seized Sexton and told him that he would have to go to the Station for striking him, Sexton then drew a revolver and fired over witness' shoulder. Next day he reported the matter to his master and then to Captain Barrett. Subsequently he was sent to the U. S. Court where he attended several times with the interpreter but his complaint was not proceeded with.

Judgement was given at the French Consular Court yesterday in the suit of *Sexton v. Gerdessus* and the counter claim by defendant against plaintiff. The Court found that it had been proved that Sexton had personally interfered with Gerdessus while the latter was his lessee, on several occasions between September 16 and 30 and that therefore he must refund Gerdessus the value of the rent for the corresponding period, viz. \$600. Gerdessus would have to return to Sexton the property belonging to the latter that he had removed from the Albambra, and pay him besides an indemnity of \$50 as damages. A sum of \$550 would therefore be due from Sexton to Gerdessus and as this amount was less than the sum claimed by Sexton the Court was competent to give the judgement summarized above.

RIOTERS AT THE MIXED COURT.

Mr. Pao Yi and Mr. Schirmer sentenced most of the rioters who had been tried earlier in the week at the Mixed Court on Saturday. It was nearly 1 p.m. when the prisoners were brought into Court for sentence.

Mr. Montague Harris then appeared and stated that he had been asked to defend the man who had been referred to as the brass-smith throughout the case. He asked permission to recall further evidence in regard to this man, and also to be allowed to cross examine the police before sentence was pronounced upon his client.

The Assessor said that this application was made too late. The case had now been heard, and the Court had decided upon the sentence. With regard to the men charged with assaulting Messrs. Terrill and Steinbeck, the Court had decided to ask the City Magistrate to sit on the bench, as these were probably cases where a heavy sentence would be given.

Mr. Kirk, who represented the police, asked if the City Magistrate would come to the Mixed Court.

The Assessor said that that was the procedure followed in the dealing with the outbreak from the Municipal Goal. The Court itself could only impose a sentence of five years. The City Magistrate would attend at the Mixed Court as in the other cases.

Sentences were then passed as follows:

Loh Teh-zen, charged with cutting and wounding P. C. Thompson (108) by stabbing him in the face with a sharp instrument thereby causing him grievous bodily harm, in Seward Road, on the 11th instant, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and one month's cangue. Ching Yung-zan, who was charged with an assault with scissors on one of the policemen, was not convicted on the ground that insufficient proof had been brought against him. Otherwise he would have received the same sentence as Loh-Teh-zen.

The Court thought that the whole trouble had been caused by the brass-smith, Tsang Chung-yong and he was therefore sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

There was one man, Wong En-chung, for whom Mr. Mossop had appeared. Mr. Mossop had brought forward a very able defence, but there had been evidence before the court that the man was on the spot, and he was arrested, and if a decent Chinese saw that there was fighting going on in the street, he should try to get away to a safer place. There was not a very grave charge against him and he would receive a sentence of only two months and no cangue.

The coolie Woo Ah-du was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a week's cangue, there being no special charge against him (except the general one of being concerned in rioting and inciting to riot).

The servant, Sze Pah-fai, who had been charged with having thrown glass was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He was rather a youngster, nineteen years of age, and the Court thought that what he did was done in a very childish way and not with the intention of assaulting the police dangerously.

The other men charged with the assault against P. C. Emmett and the Mixed Court runners—Tsang Chung yung, Loh Ah-san, Mao Ling-he and Ching Foh-lai—had been under consideration between the Magistrate and the Assessor. The Magistrate was of opinion that these people did not intend to riot but that they were misled by the brass-smith, that the trouble then occurred, and that the fighting went on. If it could have been proved that they went out purposely for the purpose of creating a riot like the other men previously before the Court, they would have been given the same sentence of two years and a month's cangue, but the Court regarded this only as a very serious assault and gave the same sentence given in the other case, that was six months' imprisonment and two weeks' cangue. With regard to the other men, as soon as Mr. Steinbeck and Mr. Terrill were able to appear before the court, they would be brought up again.

WHERE THE RUBBER COMES FROM.

PLANTER TALKS OF THE F.M.S. AND THE PERILS OF HIS PROFESSION.

It was before the "rubber boom" that Mr. V. W. van Rooyen went to the Federated Malay States to engage in his business as planter and surveyor. His experiences there were by no means entirely happy, for he left the country a broken man—broken in health that is, with his system full of malaria and rheumatism, those two maladies, which are every planter's peril. Naturally, therefore, whatever he may think of the wonderful resources of the Malay Peninsula, he has not much that is good to say regarding its merits from a health point of view, and although now, thanks to Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, he is quite well again, he has no wish to go back there.

"After my return to Ceylon," said Mr. van Rooyen, when interviewed at his home in Lighthouse Street, Galle, "I suffered severely from muscular rheumatism and other ailments the results of malarial fever, and these afflictions, for which I could obtain no relief, made my life a burden. My fingers were so stiffened by the rheumatism as to be practically useless to me, and in the mornings, more particularly, I could not even close my hands. I lost large quantities of blood through Piles, which did more than anything else to enfeeble me, and in course of time I became pitifully thin, and so extremely weak that I could not climb the stairs to my bedroom without the assistance of my children.

"I was in a deplorable condition, and had given up all hope of cure, when one day I received a little book through the post telling about Dr. Williams' pink pills, and as the medical men had failed to alleviate my intense sufferings I decided without hesitation to give these pills a trial. The first bottle of them relieved me greatly, and a few more bottles altogether cured me of all my complaints.

"This happened three years ago, since when I have had no return whatever of any of my old troubles, and I now feel better than I have done for many years. I am an enthusiast where Dr. Williams' pink pills are concerned, and am constantly recommending them to my relatives and friends."

Not to planters only, but to every man and woman residing East of Suez the experience of Mr. van Rooyen should be of special interest, proving as it does the immense value of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to those who are afflicted with malaria or the maladies which follow in its train. It is by building up the blood and nerves that these pills cure. They are a proved remedy for anaemia, nervous breakdown, malaria, disordered digestion, rheumatism, paralysis, and women's special aches and ills. Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere,

also direct from the Head Office for China of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free to any address.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, Nov. 17.—For Hankow—Mr. D. B. Murray.

Per str. RJASAN, Nov. 18.—For Nagasaki—Mr. E. Shaw. For Vladivostok—Mrs. N. Vietoshkina, Mrs. A. Bolonkina, and Mr. Zelinsky.

Per str. TONKIN, Nov. 18.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Anna Holder, Major Mittall, Messrs. J. W. Jameson, Jessery, Donne, A. R. Lowe, A. Kopp, G. D. Musso, Herbert Rutz, E. B. Castro, J. Johnston, and O. T. King. For Colombo—Mr. M. Ammer. For Saigon—Mrs. Baba Ritsu, Mr. and Mrs. Mateno, and Mr. Kallamann. For London—Mr. W. C. Sinclair. For Port Said—Major Chiniukine, and Mr. Riza Wareh. From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Sainderichin and two children, Mrs. and Miss Decaris, Messrs. Trithard, T. Ruff, Laurent, M. Huellen, and Trocero.

Per str. KANO MARU, Nov. 18.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Murray Bain, Mrs. L. L. and Master Wilson, Messrs. V. Tremain, W. Huenten, A. Haniel, E. Hallows. For Singapore—Mrs. M. Merton, and Mrs. R. A. Brown. For London—Mr. and Mrs. S. Fukano and child. For Sydney—Mr. E. C. Wilton. For Melbourne—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Strachan.

Per str. TUCKWO, Nov. 18.—For Wuhu—Messrs. T. R. Jernigan, J. W. Bell, and J. Holden. For Hankow—Mrs. J. R. Broadley, and Miss Smith.

Per str. SHENGKING, Nov. 18.—For Chefoo—Mr. Davidson. For Tientsin—Messrs. Biget Jules and E. S. Little.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 18.—For Ningpo—Mr. F. L. Marshall.

Per str. CHIYUEN, Nov. 18.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Summeret Johns.

Per str. LIMAO, Nov. 18.—For Hankow—Messrs. Casenave and Le Lesseur.

Per str. TATUNG, Nov. 18.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fullerton, and Miss Wilcox.

Per str. LITA, Nov. 19.—For Ningpo—Messrs. Darius and W. Kinchela.

Per str. KINLING, Nov. 19.—For Hankow—Mme. de Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Dupart, Mr. and Mrs. Charlot, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nelson, Messrs. Keller and L. Jones.

Per str. LINAN, Nov. 20.—For Hongkong—Messrs. H. E. Rigge, H. H. Cogblan, J. C. Ogden, Totten, and Kuei Tze-king.

Per str. HOIHOW, Nov. 20.—For Amoy—Misses Harriet and Esther Sullivan. For Swatow—Mr. A. Bletchenko.

Per str. SUIWO, Nov. 21.—For Tungchow—Mr. E. W. Turner. For Hankow—Messrs. Pearson and H. W. Hobbs.

Per str. DELTA, Nov. 22.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beer, Mr. and Mrs. A. van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Blanch, Misses J. Francis and Bridge, Messrs. D. White, W. H. Dietrick, S. Wolff, L. Brewitt Taylor, L. C. Brown, R. Edgar, W. C. Mead, G. Monaco Bumann, and J. M. Darrah. For Singapore—Messrs. S. Campbell and L. Desborough. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clayton and child, and Mr. F. Kulka. For London—Mr. R. Garland.

Per str. ASIA, Nov. 22.—For San Francisco—Mrs. A. Jensen, Mrs. Don Luis and child, Messrs. J. Kuykendall and D. Pederson. For New Orleans—Miss Nicolarsen, and Mr. G. P. Bostick. For Columbus—Miss Ruth Ling. For Honolulu—Mrs. F. M. Brooks and three children. For Seattle—Mr. H. J. Oasenbeck. For London—Messrs. J. H. Clegg and F. Devaux. For Indianapolis—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Scofield and two children.

Per str. KUTWO, Nov. 22.—For Hankow—Mrs. Reese and two children, and Mr. W. W. Cox.

Per str. SHUNTEN, Nov. 22.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, and Dr. W. M. Must. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie. For Tientsin—Mrs. Bloom and two children, Miss Donald, Count L. Jezierski, Messrs. J. Mordhorst, W. L. Merriman and Ng Pun-chu, and Sgt. Palmer.

Per str. TAKSANG, Nov. 23.—For Tsingtao—Miss E. Craig.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA, Nov. 22.—For Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw and two children, Mrs. Lewis and five children, Messrs. T. E. Skidmore, Arthur Eveleigh, and E. Quackenbush. For Japan—Messrs. J. C. Bosustow, and O. Schneider.

Per str. KWANGTAH, Nov. 23.—For Hongkong—Mr. Chang Pu-tze.

Per str. HSINFUNG, Nov. 23.—For Tientsin—Mr. Lee Yung-su.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 23.—For Ningpo—Messrs. A. M. Farres and S. J. Boon. O. Thoresen.

Per str. LIFONG, Nov. 23.—For Hankow—Mr. H. Fabig. For Wuhu—Mr. Wilke.

Per str. NGANKIN, Nov. 23.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Voigt and two children, Misses J. Soderstroa and L. Jones, Messrs. S. Fernibough, J. Delbourgo, Jones, and B. R. Hicks, and Master P. Hollander.

Per str. KOONSHING, Nov. 24.—For Tientsin—Miss Hall.

Per str. CHINHUA, Nov. 24.—For Hongkong—Mr. J. B. Chapman.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, Nov. 24.—For Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Heywood.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, Nov. 25.—For Wuhu—Messrs. T. Raaschou and INWARD.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 18.—From Ningpo—Dr. Jones.

Per str. KOBE MARU, Nov. 18.—From Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairenstein, and Mr. G. C. Dew.

Per str. KINLING, Nov. 18.—From Hankow—Rev. C. Pelaz, Messrs. A. P. Stokes, and P. La Rivier.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU, Nov. 19.—From Japan—Dr. F. Went, and Mr. R. Roth.

Per str. SHUNTEN, Nov. 19.—From Tientsin, Chefoo, and Weihaiwei—Mrs. Cerseinski, Mrs. Tenenbaum, Mrs. and Master Hill, Messrs. H. Ruddick and Schohmacher.

Per str. SUIWO, Nov. 19.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Parklud, Mr. and Mrs. Wasen, Mr. and Mrs. Reusslain, Mr. and Mrs. Feld, Misses Klatz and Smith, Messrs. Mead, Rogers, Whitte, Ladguki, Lovell, Kishana, Pottu, Richards, and Brown.

Per str. ASIA, Nov. 19.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mackie, Messrs. H. Catlin, J. E. Norton, R. C. Eddy, H. A. Glover, and M. S. Myers.

Per str. PEKIN, Nov. 20.—From Ningpo—Miss Broadhurst.

Per str. KUTWO, Nov. 20.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Schulz and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff, Misses Francis, Bridge, and Stevens, Dr. Skinner, Messrs. Poer, Clegg, Thomas, and Wolff.

Per str. ORIENTAL, Oct. 21.—From Yokohama—Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Misses J. M. Tebbis and Goring, and Messrs. Sheard Thornton, S. E. Greaves, E. Underwood, and A. Davy. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Swaine, Mrs. M. S. Saubon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis, Mrs. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Way, Dr. F. Wetmore, and Mr. Wilson.

Per str. NGANKIN, Nov. 21.—From Hankow—Miss Shekleton, Messrs. R. S. Aitken and C. C. Dunman. From Kiukiang—Mr. L. Brenell. From Nanking—Mr. N. A. Wassmich.

Per str. HSINFUNG, Nov. 21.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Chieri and three children, Miss Gubel, Messrs. Sober, Yuen, and Chang.

Per str. AWA MARU, Nov. 21.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Eberhart, Mrs. F. L. Pott, Mr. Mrs., Miss, and Masters (2) Wilson, Mrs. S. T. A. Mills, Misses C. and E. C. Fullerton, E. E. Mouille, and E. Foote, Messrs. H. E. Fairman, O. H. Hovil, K. Hicks, and E. L. Clements, and Master A. E. Christopherson.

Per str. KLEIST, Nov. 22.—From Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Johnson, Mrs. Clara Griese and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevold and children, Miss E. Suckow, and Messrs. Addicks and Hauptmann. From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. and Miss J. Wilson, Miss R. M. Hall, Messrs. Budd and Adams. From Genoa—Mrs. Doctor Reese and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. de Voss, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Ellsworth, Messrs. H. Millies and H. Lehmann. From Port Said—Mr. Mrs., and Miss Léon. From Colombo—Mr. Leinung. From Singapore—Mr. Martin. From Hongkong—Mrs. T. M. Gorse and child, Miss V. S. Haas, Messrs. Ulrich, P. S. Wilton, J. C. Banham, H. Baud, Th. Meyer, H. Kikuchi, S. Seiffert, Su Herli, and F. M. Schroder.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA, Nov. 22.—From Hongkong—Messrs. T. Toledano and M. Lambotte.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU, Nov. 22.—From Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. C. Hoerler, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cowan, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Main, Mrs. Main and child, Miss R. Sclor, Messrs. Robert Edgar, A. Liambrechts, F. J. Allen, Dunkel, E. B. Clerk, F. Bumann, and S. Yoneda.

Per str. LIFONG, Nov. 22.—From Hankow—Mr. Schnorr.

Per str. LITA, Nov. 22.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Ch. Culty, Darius, and Kinchela.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, Nov. 22.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Barr.

Per str. WINGSANG, Nov. 22.—From Hongkong and Swatow—Mrs. Sheki San, and Mr. E. H. Vuge.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JANSCHKE, Nov. 22.—From Tsingtao—Messrs. J. Mueller, Paul Fr. Richter, M. Hoerter, Braun, and Taketsi. From Chefoo—Messrs. Hayman and Morris. From Tientsin—Capt. Block.

Per str. KOONSHING, Nov. 23.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Wookay, Miss Wade, Mr. Mrs., and Miss MacHaffie, Messrs. A. Major and M. Briesher. From Chefoo—Miss Price.

Per str. HSINYU, Nov. 23.—From Foochow—Mr. Vida.

Per str. LITA, Nov. 24.—From Ningpo—Mr. R. F. Paryis.

Per str. HSINMING, Nov. 24.—From Tientsin—The Warwick Major Comedy Co.

Per str. ST. ALBANS, Nov. 24.—From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Fabris, Mrs. Winslow and child, Miss Stevenson, Messrs. S. Richards and Harding Wright. From Townsville—Mr. Irwin. From Manila—Mrs. Petingell, and Mr. Chas. Corly. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Mr. A. S. Pike.

Per str. LOONGWO, Nov. 24.—From Hankow—Mrs. Benzmann, Messrs. Cheshire, Bosnan, R. F. Johnston, Campbell, and W. Wilson.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 24, 1910.

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Docy. Bills, 4 m/s	2s. 6½d.
do. 6 m/s	2s. 7½d.
ON GERMANY—	
Tel. Transfers	2.58
Demand	2.58½
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s	2.60
Credits, 4 m/s	2.64
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s	2.65
do. 6m/s	2.67

ON NEW YORK—	
Demand	61½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s	63½
ON PARIS—	
Demand, For.	3.19
Docy. 4 m/s For.	3.24
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfers.....	1.87½
ON BOMBAY—Transfers.....	
ON HONGKONG—	
Bank, Demand	74½%
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Bank, Demand.....	80½
SOVEREIGNS—Bank's buying	
rate	Tls. 7.80
	\$10.29
MEXICAN DOLLARS	
	Tls. 75.8
SHANGHAI GOLD BARS, 98	
touch.....	Sh. Tls. 386½
BAR SILVER.....	
	Tls. 111.15
COPPER CASH.....	
	1,758 per tael.
NATIVE INTEREST	
	3 cand.

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Marks @258½	" 1—Marks 2.88
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Yen @80½	Hk.Tl.1—Yen 1.38
Rupees @15	" 1—Rupees2.11
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Ten free beds of the third-class are reserved for Charity Patients, under arrangement with the Municipalities of Shanghai.

Applications for admission on the charity list to be made to the Superintendent of the English Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or the Lady Superior of the Hospital.

Indigent Patients, provided with tickets from any Consular or Municipal Official can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital, daily, at 8.30 a.m.

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 P. F. LAVRES, Secretary.

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Sept. 1, 1909

THE

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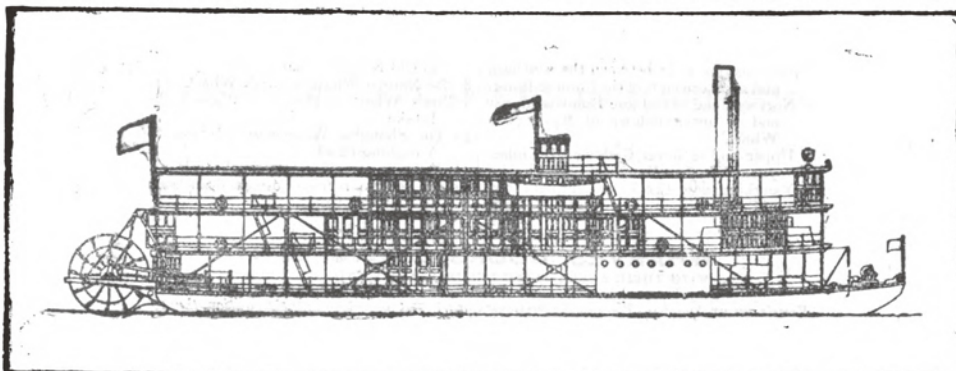
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steps to ensure an immediate return of health and strength. This means that you should put your digestive organs in perfect order—cleanse the liver—regulate the bowels and kidneys—purify the blood—tone up the nervous system. To effect this thoroughly and completely you should put yourself through a course of that medicine which has proved of such exceptional value in so many cases—namely

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SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

- Upper Section A is between the southern side of the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock and the Pailien Creek.
- Upper Section B is between the Pailien Creek and the southern end of the Chinese Bund.
- Upper Section C is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.
- 1 Northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf.
 - 2 Upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf to Yangkingpang Creek.
 - 3 Yangkingpang Creek to southern end of Examination Shed in front of Custom House.
 - 4 Southern end of Customs' Examination Shed to Peking Road Jetty.
 - 5 Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
 - 6 Old Dock to Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
 - 7 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
 - 8 Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.
 - 9 Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
 - 10 The Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.
 - 11 Yangking Creek to Cosmopolitan Dock.
- Lower Section is from Cosmopolitan Dock to Tangkou Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, ETC
WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

Vessels are anchored in Tiers in the Sections and lettered according to their position, thus:—

USA—Upper section A. USC—Upper section C. S—Shanghai Side. P—Pootung Side
USB—Upper section B. LS—Lower section. C—Centre. BP—Black Point

KNAW	Kiangnan Arsenal Wf.	USA. S	CMCW	Ch. Merchants' Central Wf.	58. S
KNAD	Kiangnan Arsenal Dk.	USA. S	OD	Old Dock	68. S
CECW	China Brick Co.'s Wf.	USB. P	SDECJ	S. Dock & Eng. Co.'s Jetty	68. P
NMTW	Nanmatou Wharf	USB. P	HsW	Hunt's Wharf	68. S
TKDUW	Tungkadu Upper Wf.	USC. P	SHW	Sha. & Hongkew Wf.	6&7S. S
TKDD	Tungkadu Dock	USC. P	CMLW	Chi. Merchants' Lower Wf.	78. S
TKDDW	Tungkadu Dock Wf.	USC. P	ONW	Old Ningpo Wharf	7&8S. S
TKDLW	Tungkadu Lower Wf.	USC. P	WSW	Wayside Wharf	88. S
MCKPW	Melchers Chang'pang Wf.	USC. P	JNJ	Japanese Naval Jetty	88. P
LPDW	Laopadu Wharf	USC. P	PWW	Pootung Wf. W. (Jardine's)	98. P
CERW	Chi. Eastern R. Co.'s Wf.	USC. P	PWE	Pootung W. E. (Jardine's)	98. P
YKDW	Yangkadu Wharf	USC. P	ND	New Dock	98. P
WTW	Watung Wharf	18. P	NDW	New Dock Wharf	98. P
MLNDW	Melchers Lainidu Wf.	18. P	CMEW	China Merchants' E. Wf.	LS. P
KLYW	Kinleeyuen Wharf	1&2S. S	YVWGW	Yangtze W. & Godown Wf.	LS. P
KLYBs	Kinleeyuen Buoys	1&2S. S	CEMCW	Chi. Engineering & M. W.	S. P
CNCW	China Navig. Co.'s Wf.	28. S	AKOW	Arnhold, Karberg Oil Wf.	S. P
CNCBs	China Navig. Co.'s Bys	28. S	OSCW	Ocean Steamship Co. Wf.	108. P
CNPW	Ch. Nav. Co.'s Pootung Wf.	28. P	MBKW	Mitsui Bus-an Kaisha Wf.	118. P
CANW	Compagnie Asiatique Wf.	28. S	RDOW	Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	118. P
NGLB	North German Lloyd Buoy	28. C	Int. D	International Dock	118. P
MMB	Messageries Maritimes B.	28. C	Int. DW	International Dock Wf.	118. P
P&OB1	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 1.	38. C	Cos. D	Cosmopolitan Dock	118. P
PYBs	Pootung Yard Buoys	38. P	Cos. DW	Cosmopolitan Dock Wf.	118. P
BNB	British Naval Buoy	38. C	SOCW	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	148. P
NYKW	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wf.	58. S	PL	Powder Limit below Black Point	
HW	Heard's Wharf	58. S	Q	Quarantine Limit	

The Head and Stern Mooring Berths in the 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing from opposite the Old Dock.

HSMB 1	Shai. Dock & Eng. Co.	68. C	HSMB 6	Ch. Merchants' S. N. Co.	7&8S. C
HSMB 2	Indo-China S. N. Co.	6&7S. C	HSMB 7	Hamburg-Amerika Linie	88. C
HSMB 3	Sh. & Hongkew Wf. Co.	78. C	HSMB 8	(Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	88. C
HSMB 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	78. C	HSMB 9	(Osaka Shosen Kaisha)	88. C
HSMB 5	Ocean Steamship Co.	78. C		Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.	88. C

SHANGHAI SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

POSITION OF TIME-BALL: Lat. 31° 14' 7" N.; Long. 121° 29' 103" E. or 8h. 5m. 56.7sec. E. of Greenwich.

READING OF THE BAROMETER.—At 4 p.m. signals indicating the Barometer reading as observed at Sicawei Observatory at 4 p.m. and reduced to 32" and to mean sea-level: will be given in inches and tenths of an inch by omitting the 3 of 30 and 2 of 29 or 28. Examples:—025=30.25; 994=29.94; 898=28.98.

LOCAL TIME.—Shanghai mean time is reckoned from the 120th meridian 8h. 0m. 0sec. East of Greenwich.

TIME BALL.—The signal is a ball hoisted at the Semaphore, which is in connexion with the Sicawei Observatory; it is made daily as follows:—

The ball is hoisted half-mast at 11h. 45m. a.m., to the masthead at 11h. 50m. a.m., and drops for the first time at 11h. 55m. Shanghai mean time. The ball is immediately hoisted again to the masthead and drops a second time at noon.

If from whatever cause the time ball fails to drop, or drops at the wrong time, the numeral flag No. 0 will be hoisted at the masthead for one minute, and the noon signal will be tried. If the noon signal should also fail, the same flag will be again hoisted.

A time ball is also dropped at noon from the Customs' signal tower at Pootung Point, simultaneously with the firing of a gun.

In addition to the signal given by the Time-Ball at noon, the exact China-Coast time is given every night by the extinction of the four white lights of the time-signal Tower on the French Bund.

The lights are shown about 2 minutes before the first extinction.

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Time of the 1st extinction:	8	58	0.0	Time of the 4th extinction:	8	58	0.0
" 2nd "	8	58	0.0	" 5th "	8	59	0.0
" 3rd "	8	57	0.0	" 6th "	9	0	0.0

In case of error or failure, a red light is shown, or preferably the two white lamps of the yard arm are lighted up during a few seconds to annul the wrong signal.—The signals are worked directly from Sicawei Observatory by electric apparatus.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

Sec.	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Arr.	From	Consignees
USA	Airlie	1492		Br		Hongkong	G Livingston & Co
SHW	Aleinous	4278	R'hansen	Br	Nov 22	Liverpool, etc	B & Swire
WTW	Anhui	1850	Harris	Br	Nov 23	H'kong, Canton	B & Swire
7 p	Aragonia	8228	Meyer	Ger	Nov 21	Japan	H-America Line
	Assosan Maru	1318	Narita	Jap	Nov 22	Japan	M B Kaisha
	Aymeric	2788	Boyd	Br	Nov 23	Hongkong	Dodwell & Co Ltd
TKDUW	Canton	1130		Br	Nov 8	Japan	Moller & Co
	E F Ferdinand	3843	Nileche	Aus	Nov 28	Hongkong	S Wieler & Co
CNCW	Fengtien	1073	Dewar	Br	Nov 23	Taku Bar	B & Swire
KND	Fungshun	881		Chi	Apr 7	Wenchow	O M S N Co
BNDW	Hanping	581	Ferguson	Chi	Nov 17	Hankow	H I & Steel Work
KLYW	Kiangyung	1451	MacArthur	Chi	Nov 22	Hankow	O M S N Co
SHW	Koonshing	1333	Wright	Br	Nov 23	Tientsin	J M & Co Ltd
WSW	Kyoto Maru	1840	Kitaoka	Jap	Nov 22	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
9 p	Manju Maru	1080	Yamamoto	Jap	Nov 21	Japan	Sato Kaisha
MLNDW	Meishun	1151	Minning	Ger	Nov 23	Hankow	Melcherg & Co
B V	Orestes	2892	Steele	Br	Nov 23	Japan	B & Swire
8 p	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Nov 20	Cruise	G-N Tel Co
Int D	Poltava	1987	Bakanoff	Rus	Nov 22	Vladivostok	Agency, V Fleet
	Seitun Maru	1386	Miyaoka	Jap	Nov 22	Japan	Moller & Co
ONCW	Shasi	81	Torrible	Br	Aug 2	Hankow	B & Swire
USA	Tabung Maru	1097		Jap			Sato Kaisha
CERCW	Taian Maru	1820	Uchiyama	Jap	Nov 23	Japan	J M & Co Ltd
SHW	Winghang	1617	Lishman	Br	Nov 22	Hongkong	J M & Co Ltd
10 p	Wotah	2408	Lorenzen	Ger	Nov 18	Chinwangtao	Robert Dollar Co
NYKW	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	Nov 22	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
	Yumihari Maru	652	Tanaka	Jap	Nov 23	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
OWSB	Yunnan	4216	Leregnier	Fr	Nov 19	Antwerp	M Maritimes

MEN-OF-WAR

No. & Sec.	Name	Tons	Comder	Flag & Rating	Guns	Men	Date Arr	Where from
P & O B	Flora	4360	Nicholas	Br cru	10	312	Nov 18	Nimrod Sound
8 p	Helena	1862	Gilmore	Am g-b	8	256	Nov 14	Hankow
1 c	Itis	885	Mersmann	Ger g-b	8	121	Oct 8	Hankow
B IX	K F Joseph I	3970	Czooli	Aus	24	428	Nov 8	Chinwangtao
1 c	Luchs	962	Horhardt	Ger g-b	14	120	Nov 19	Kiaochow
9 p	Suma	2860		Jap g-b	8	...	Oct 28	Saddle Island
1 c	Thistle	710	Hamilton	Br g-b	...	...	Nov 22	Cruise
7 p	Uji	195	Sekida	Jap g-b	...	...	Nov 8	Nanking
8 p	Vaterland		Kautter	Ger g-b	...	...	Nov 22	Hankow



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30-9 & 14-10

(2) 17-2-11 414

Sept. 23, 1910

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov 16	Tonkin	3085	Charbonnel	Fr	Japan	General	M Maritimes
... 17	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 17	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 17	Kiangteen	1453	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 17	China	3888	Pavich	Aus	Japan	do	S Wieler & Co
... 17	Irene	828	Spedding	Chi	Amoy	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Poochi	631	Chandler	Chi	Wenchow	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Lima	1727	Seite	Fr	Hankow	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 17	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Artelt	Ger	Kiaochow	do	B American Line
... 17	Hanping	581	Ferguson	Cni	Hankow	Pig Iron	H I & Steel Works
... 17	Tachang Maru	1681	Kusokori	Jap	Hankow	General	Nissabn K Kaisha
... 17	Tuckwo	2355	Baker	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 17	Hoihow	896	Speed	Br	Swatow	Ballast	B & Swire
... 17	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	Hongkong	General	B & Swire
... 17	Hacan	837	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Tatung	1882	Walker	Br	Hankow	General	B & Swire
... 18	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 18	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 18	Tientsin	1227	T'bridge	Br	Swatow	Ballast	B & Swire
... 18	Fujisan Maru	1267	Kozumi	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 18	Siangyang M	2225	Scott	Jap	Hankow	General	N Kisen Kaisha
... 18	Kobe Maru	1623	Soyeda	Jap	Dalny	Mails, etc	N Yusen Kaisha
... 18	Floza	4300	Nicholans	Br	Cruise		

Company	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	29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North-China Daily News and North-China Herald

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

GRATIS

MESSRS. J. P. BISSET & CO.'S REPORT.

the Langkat meeting which took place on the 21st inst., reassuring statements were made regarding the output from Hole No. 93. The meeting was adjourned until December 8 in order to allow present Scrip an opportunity of being registered on the books of the Company, which have been closed for 6 weeks, allow of further discussion as to the allocation of the Company's liquid funds. Transactions during the past have been few in number, and chiefly confined to the better class of Rubber Shares.

Dividends.—The Directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent on the preference Shares, payable on the 30th instant.

Rubber Quotations.—London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard cure, spot or near, on November 17th, 6/3½: 19th, 6/2½: 21st, 6/2½: 22nd, 6/2: 23rd, 6/2½.

Sterling Quotation.—The T. T. Rate on London to-day is 2/6½.

Following is the business recorded:—

NOVEMBER 19.—H. & S. Bank \$910. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7 cash. *Dominions* Tls. 22½ cash. *Chengs* Tls. 3½ cash. *Shanghai Docks* Tls. 87½ cash.

NOVEMBER 21.—*Langkats* Tls. 1,100 cash. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7 cash. *Sungalas* Tls. 3 cash.

NOVEMBER 22.—*Astors* \$14 cash. *Tramways* £6/15 cash, at ex. 2/4½. *Butes* Tls. 5 cash. *Gula-Kalumpongs* Tls. 14 cash. *Kroewoeks* Tls. 14 cash. *See Kees* Tls. 5½ cash. *Kota Bahroes* Tls. 7½ cash. *Chengs* Tls. 3½ cash. *Wharf* Tls. 96 cash.

NOVEMBER 23.—*Tramways* £6/15 at ex. 2/6½ cash. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7 and Tls. 7½ cash. *Semambus* Tls. 103 cash. *Central Stores* 8 per cent *Debentures* Tls. 104 cash. *Shanghai M. Telephones* 6 per cent *Debentures* Tls. 103 cash. *S. & H. Wharf* Tls. 96 cash.

NOVEMBER 24.—*Telephones* Tls. 64 cash. *Gula-Kalumpongs* Tls. 14 cash. *Dominions* (Tls. 9 paid) at Tls. 22½ cash. *Patras* Tls. 105 cash. *Langkats* Tls. 1,100 cash. *Astors House Debentures* Tls. 105 cash.

NOVEMBER 25.—*Telephones* 60 per cent *Debentures* 103 cash. *Telephones* Tls. 64 cash. *China Flours* Tls. 30 cash. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7½ cash. *Anglo-Javas* Tls. 7½ cash. *Anglo-Dutch* Tls. 2.60 cash. *Siaks* Tls. 3.75 cash.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov 18	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	Hankow	General	B & Swire
... 18	Tanoura Maru	1146	Nakayasu	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 18	Yunnan	4216	Leregnier	Fr	Antwerp	General	M Maritimes
... 18	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 19	Kiangteen	1453	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
... 19	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	B Ackermann & Co
... 19	Lucha	885	Horhardt	Ger	Kiaochou		
... 19	Astraea	4380	Kiddle	Br	Cruise		
... 19	Suiwo	1931	Sellar	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 19	Shuntien	1081	Bennett	Br	Wei, Ch, T'tein	do	B & Swire
... 19	Hakui Maru	1434	Irisawa	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 19	Feiching	980	Howie	Chi	Chefoo	do	O M S N Co
... 19	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 19	Chuentiao	503		Chi	Cruise		Customs
... 19	Selon	865	H'brender	Nor	Japan	Coal	Moller & Co
... 20	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
... 20	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 20	Kutwo	1524	Ritchie	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 20	Patroclus	3548	Bailey	Br	Ja. an	do	B & Swire
... 20	M'iyu	711	Ratke	Ger	Chinkiang	do	Melchers & Co
... 20	Talee Maru	1315	Ayabe	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 20	Liangchow	1525	Harder	Jap	Amoy	do	B & Swire
... 20	Kokura Maru	1710	Kon	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 20	Tehhsing	937	Daily	Br	Hankow	do	Geddes & Co
... 20	Sh'ni Maru	1389	Nichiyama	Jap	Japan	Coal	Satoh Shokai
... 20	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Cruise		G-N Tel Co
... 20	Suevia	2381	Hotze	Ger	Japan	General	H-America Line
... 20	Ynglin	579	Larsen	Chi	Japan	Coal	Thoresen & Co
... 21	Kwangtah	1536	Pratt	Chi	H'kong, Canton	General	C M S N Co
... 21	Oriental	3085	Valentini	Br	Japan	do	P & O S N Co
... 21	Juho Maru	998	Ozawa	Jap	Ja. an	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 21	Manju Maru	1300	Yamamoto	Jap	Japan	do	Satoh Shokai
... 21	Arakio	3278	Meyer	Ger	Japan	General	H-America Line
... 21	Nyankin	1719	French	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 21	Takawag	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	do	J M & Co Ld
... 21	Kwangchi	831	Newborg	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 21	Niiga Maru	1354	Manda	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 21	Reinfung	1385	Miligan	Chi	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
... 21	Kouang-i	4203	Imbert	Br	Marseilles	do	M Maritimes
... 21	Chinhua	1349	Harris	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 21	Kiangfoo	1468	Carlson	Chi	Hankow	General	C M S N Co
... 22	Alcious	4278	R'hanen	Br	Liverpool, etc	do	B & Swire
... 22	Kleist	5123	Pahuke	Ger	Hongkong, etc	Mails, etc	Melchers & Co
... 22	Saikio Maru	1846	Abe	Jap	Dalry	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 22	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
... 22	Kiangteen	1423	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
... 22	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	B Ackermann & Co
... 22	Poltava	1987	Bakarov	Rus	Vladivostok	Mails, etc	Agency V Fleet
... 22	Kyoto Maru	1460	Kitaoaka	Jap	Japan	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 22	Paoting	1073	Jones	Br	Chefoo	do	B & Swire
... 22	Limao	1727	Seite	Fr	Hankow	do	B Ackermann & Co
... 22	Gov. Jaeschke	1045	Metzenthin	Ger	Kiaochou	do	H-America Line
... 22	Kiangyung	1451	McArthur	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 22	Kalgan	1148	Davies	Br	Hongkong	Ballast	B & Swire
... 22	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	Hankow	General	N Kisen Kaisha
... 22	Awa Maru	3112	Ishikawa	Jap	Hongkong	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 22	Sumida		Hotta	Jap	Hankow		
... 22	Vaterland		Kantter	Ger	Hankow		
... 22	Wingsang	1517	Li hman	Br	Hongkong	do	J M & Co Ld
... 22	Seiun Maru	1366	Miyaoka	Jap	Japan	Coal	Moller & Co
... 22	Patella	3501	Thomas	Br	Singapore	K Oil	A Petroleum Co
... 22	Asia	2936	Gankroger	Br	Hongkong	General	P M S S Co
... 22	Chimow	1098	Sach	Ger	Newchwang		H Iron & S Work
... 22	Em of China	3032	Robinson	Br	Hongkong	do	O P Ry Co
... 22	Toistle	710	Atley	Br	Cruise		
... 22	Assosan Maru	1319	Narita	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 23	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
... 23	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 23	Hunan	1144	Benson	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
... 23	Wian Maru			Jap	Japan		
... 23	Kiangyung	1222	Udden	Br	Japan	do	Tung Kee & Co
... 23	Yumihari Maru	652	Tanaka	Jap	Japan		N Yusen Kaisha
... 23	Meishun	1151	Minning	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 23	Koonshing	1333	Wright	Br	Tientsin	do	J M & Co Ld
... 23	Ayueric	2789	Boyd	Br	Hongkong	do	Dodwell & Co Ld
... 23	Anhui	1350	Harris	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
... 23	Fengtien	1037	Dewar	Br	Taku Bar	do	B & Swire
... 23	Orestes	2992	Steele	Br	Japan	do	B and Swire
... 23	E F Ferdinand	3843	Nilcohe	Als	Hongkong	do	S Wieler & Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Nov 17	Kiangkwan	1450	Frigast	Chi	H'kow & Ports	General	O M S N Co
... 17	Ts'foo Maru	1708	Nomura	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 17	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 17	Meilee	1161	Engelhart	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 17	Sikiang	1015	Heifer	Ger	K'ou, Ch, T'tain	do	H-America Line

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Nov 17	Saikio Maru	1845	Abe	Jap	Dalny	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 17	Taishun	1218	Paramore	Chi	C'foo & Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Hsinchang	1228	Jamieson	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Chenan	1350	Jones	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
... 17	Canton	2180	Renstrom	Swd	Yokohama	do	Olof Wijk & Co
... 17	Agamemnon	4482	Day	Br	Chefoo & T'ien	do	B & Swire
... 17	Sumaura Maru	1887	Usui	Jap	Japan	do	Satoh Shokai
... 17	Meiyu	711	Ratke	Ger	Chinkiang	K Oil	Melchers & Co
... 17	Silvia	4198	Porzelius	Ger	Europe	General	H-America Line
... 17	Kiangteen	1455	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Rackermann & Co
... 17	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 17	Store Nordlake	579	Caretoffe	Dan	Cruise	do	G N Tel Co
... 17	Helios	860	Kundsen	Nor	Japan	do	Thoresen & Co
... 17	Breconahire	3855	Tomlinson	Br	Japan	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 18	Kiangshin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kinoshita	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 18	Shengking	1034	Cowan	Br	W'ei Ch T'ien	do	B & Swire
... 18	Tingsang	1045	Ritchie	Br	Wuhu	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 18	Meian	461	Barlow	Am	Nanking, Wuhu	K Oil	Standard Oil Co
... 18	Kamo Maru	8285	Sommer	Jap		General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 18	Prosper	925	Larsen	Nor	Hankow	do	Thoresen & Co
... 18	Chiyeun	1177	Stewart	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Anna	1017	Aruteen	Nor	Tientsin	do	Ch Eng & Mg Co
... 18	Rjasan	1999	Ivanoff	Rus	Vladivostok	do	Agency, V Fleet
... 18	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 18	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 18	Tonkin	3085	Charbonnel	Fr		Mails, etc	M Maritimes
... 18	Tanoura Ma'u	1140	Nakayasu	Jap		do	M B Kaisha
... 19	Tatung	1882	Walker	Br	H'kow & Ports	General	B and Swire
... 19	Tuckwo	2355	Baker	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 19	Lima	1727	Seite	Fr	H'kow & Ports	do	Rackermann & Co
... 19	Meidah	1151	Mulleitner	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 19	Fujisan Maru	1261	Koizumi	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 19	Ekaterinoslav	4176	Miller	Rus	Odesa	do	Agency, V Fleet
... 19	Chikugo Maru	1598	Fegen	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 19	Anping	1159	Mackinnon	Chi	Wuhu	do	C M S N Co
... 19	Kungping	1742	Ross	Chi	Newchwang	do	C M S N Co
... 19	Irene	828	Spedding	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 19	Kiangteen	1455	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 19	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Rackermann & Co
... 19	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 20	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 20	Taohang Maru	1861	Kusakari	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	Nishin K Kaisha
... 20	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B and Swire
... 20	China	3888	Pavichich	Aus	Trieste	do	S Wieler & Co
... 20	Kobe Maru	1823	Soyeda	Jap	Dalny	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 20	Indrapura	3152	Marsfield	Br	N Y v F'chow	do	S Tomas and Co
... 20	Ad. von Tirpitz	1199	Artelt	Ger	K T'ien, Dairen	do	H-America Line
... 20	Kingsing	1223	Walker	Br	W'ei, C'foo, T'ien	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 20	Hothow	896	Speed	Br	Amoy & S'tow	do	B & Swire
... 20	Suevia	2381	Kotze	Ger	Europe	do	H-America Line
... 20	Kaiping	1805	Macfarlane	Br	Tientsin & C'ton	do	C Eng & M'ing Co
... 21	Tientsin	1227	Footage	Br	Japan	do	Handamenko & Co
... 21	Astraea	4380	Kiddle	Br		do	
... 21	Feiching	980	Howie	Chi	Wuhu	do	C M S N Co
... 21	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 21	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 22	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 22	Siangyang M	2225	Scott	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 22	Suiwo	1931	Sallar	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 22	Hacan	887	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	C M S N Co
... 22	Poochi	681	Chandler	Chi	W'chow, N'gpo	do	C M S N Co
... 22	Chuentiao	750		Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
... 22	Liangchow	1215	Harder	Br	C'foo & T'ien	do	B & Swire
... 22	Shuntien	1081	Bennett	Br	W'ei Ch. T'ien	do	B & Swire
... 22	Emp of India	3032	Robinson	Br	V'er BC v J'pan	Mails, etc	C P Ry Co
... 22	Selon	865	H'brender	Nor	Newchwang	do	Moller & Co
... 22	Kiangteen	1455	Gillespie	Chi	Ningpo	General	C M S N Co
... 22	Lita	1727	Chapt	Fr	Ningpo	do	Rackermann & Co
... 22	Yungshin	999	Hopkins	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
... 22	Suimow	1089	Sach	Ger	Hankow	do	H Iron & S Work
... 22	Delta	4744	Snow	Br	Europe v H'kong	Mails, etc	P & O S N Co
... 22	Asia	2986	Gankroger	Br	Am via Japan	do	P M S S Co
... 22	Hakuai Maru	1434	Irisawa	Jap	Japan	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 22	Shini Maru	1389	Nishiyama	Jap	Japan	do	Furukawa M Co
... 22	Calabria	2430	Jerseeroh	Ital		do	
... 22	Kiangching	1002	Brisander	Chi	C'kiang, K'iang	do	Tung Kee & Co
... 22	Graf Muravieff	2841	Mengel	Rus	Liverpool	do	Mitsu Bishi Co
... 23	Kutwo	1914	Sandbach	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 23	Tehsing	937	Daily	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 23	Takang	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochow	do	J M & Co Ltd
... 23	Kwangchi	361	Newberg	Br	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
... 23	Kleist	5123	Pahnke	Ger	Japan via K'ou	G & Orig	Melchers & Co
... 23	Kouangsi	4203	Mercier	Fr	Hankow	Original	M Maritimes
... 23	Kwangtah	1436	Pratt	Chi	H'g & Canton	General	C M S N Co
... 23	Cadmus	1070	Lynes	Br	Hankow	do	
... 23	Paot'ng	1073	Jones	Br	Chefoo	do	B & Swire
... 23	Juho Maru	998	Ozawa	Jap		do	M B Kaisha
... 23	Patroclus	3548	Bailey	Br	Europe v H'kong	do	B & Swire
... 23	Pekin	1274	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 23	Ningshao	1318	Bell	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co

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